The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,189 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
P. India	3502	600	W. E. Breese	10th Oct.
M. Hyacinth	2562	500	G. Scrivenor	17th ,,
P. Rome	6012	1000	G. F. Oates	24th ,,
P. Nemi	2220	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
P. Shannon	4445	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Assam	3638	500	T. P. Cole	14th ,,
P. Cathay	2983	501	T. Patchbourn	21st ,,
P. Lombardy	2705	900	W. S. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked P. proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M. via Marseilles. The latter steamers passengers for London change vessels at Modane. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dock, at Ballard Pier, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ROSETTA	3097 700	G. W. Brady	17th Oct.
MASSILIA	3911 1000	S. D. Shallard	31st ,,
SUTLEJ	4194 800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3 Oct., 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class in the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general divertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 12 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to India, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, 650. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Actg Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, O. 3, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on 16th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 180 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' Luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

A discount of 5, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers coming within three, six, and twelve months respectively, on the date of LANDING.

The following other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
MANILLA	5,000 750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,000 400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the 6 of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For farther information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon Hou. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NAONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,709 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £
Viâ Dieppe ".....1st class ,,
Passengers' hey luggage will be delivered in London free to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,000 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Dorrich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers from BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-basin on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their gage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G. Donelich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCE effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN FORBES	3,500	J. A. Gnara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,000	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN RINOLD	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

THE SCIN AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી મિલ્સનદ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE hereby given that the 13th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, 28th October, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1884, and to declare a divid.

2nd. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from office, but is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1884-85 and to fix his remuneration.

Order of the Board Directors.

ફોર મુકરજી જેઠમલ કું.
L.C. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1884.

N. B.—The afore Books of the above Company will be closed 24th September to 7th October, 1884, both days inclu'e.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1884, at 11a.m., calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohumrah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 9th October, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, BORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, &c.

TREACHER AND Co.'s recent importations of Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus are of the best and most modern description, with all the latest improvements and additions.

ELECTRIC BELLS, complete with Battery.
ELECTRIC INVALID ALARM BELL, complete with Battery.
ELECTRIC LAMPS, with cone reflectors and automatic movement.
BICHROMATE BATTERIES, ½ pt., 1 pt., 2 pts., 4 pts and 6 pts. cells.
BICHROMATE BATTERY, set of 6 cells, in Mahogany frame, sufficiently powerful to heat platinum Wire, and decompose water.
BUNSEN'S BATTERY (CARBON), 1 pt., 2 pt. and 3 pt. cells.
DANIEL'S BATTERY, 2 pt. and 4 pt. cells.
DANIEL'S BATTERIES, 6 cells and 12 cells.
GROVE'S BATTERIES, Platinum, ½ pt. and 1 pt. cell
GROVE'S BATTERIES, 6 cells in a Tray.
SMEE'S BATTERIES.
LECLANCHE CELLS, with porous pots, Patent constant for Electric Bells, &c., 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.
LECLANCHE CELLS, new and improved agglomerate Batteries, 1 pt., 1½ pt. and 2 pt. cells.
FIRING BATTERIES (Silvertown) for Blasting purposes.
INDUCTION COILS, Ruhmkorff's Nos. 0 to 6.
GALVANOMETERS, VOLTAMETERS, MAGNETS.
INSULATED WIRE, HENLEY'S DISCHARGERS.
Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
ANALYTICAL AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL! HOTEL!! HOTEL!!!

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Tamrind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel.

BAR and BILLIARD under the management of Mr. T. A. ALLAN.

Every attention paid to Boarders and Visitors.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.

Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

MOWUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.

Broach, Pallej, Ranters, Sanjnee, Khamgaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawutee, Ajra, Elawah.

Tenders will be received up to 10th day of October, 1884. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 25th Sept., 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 6th October, CHANGES will be made in the train service between HOTGI and GADAG as under, viz:—

1. The Up mixed train will leave Hotgi for Gadag at 5-45 a. m. instead of at 6-40 a.m.; and will arrive at Gadag at 7-5 p.m. instead of 7-3 p. m.

2. The Down mixed train will leave Gadag at 6-15 a. m. instead of 7-5 a. m.; and will arrive at Hotgi at the same time as at present, viz., 7-20 p. m.

For further particulars, see time and fare tables exhibited at stations.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Gadag, 1st October, 1884.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,

BY ESTABROOKE,

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits .....Re. 1
9 Victorias .....Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIAL.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER and CO. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPERS and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS. In COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, 11 & 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like ourself require to be near all the Public offices. R. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons*.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE
BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case.....Rs. 25
In Hunting..... ,, 30
In Semi-hunting..... ,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case..... ,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 14 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cottonand Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co's 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
Robey and Co.'s Patent Threshing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 40 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40ft. span by 50 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 3 ft. 9½ in. ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 21 miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
Portable Engines.
Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Engines.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortice Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged at little above atmospheric pressure, 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

MESDAMES SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,

DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS,
AND
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
67, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS NEW LADIES' OUTFITTING
AND
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IS NOW OPEN.

THE entire supervision of the Dress-making Department is under the personal management of Mrs. AUSTIN, so well-known for many years both in Bombay and Poona as Dress-maker in the late firm of Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., and latterly with Mrs. Taylor.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.

23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.

23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.

23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."

23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Is always of uniform quality.

23 ...	Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ...	23

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from BOMBAY, Mr. G. F. JOHNSON will conduct the business of this Agency.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1884.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks at ruling Tariff Rates.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, October 1, 1884.

WANTED.

A SURVEYOR and OVERSEER by the Bassein Municipality (British Burma). A good knowledge of levelling and some experience in the construction of roads and works in general indispensible. Salary Rs. 80.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before the 1st of November, to

H. E. WILSON,
Municipal Engineer
Bassein Municipality, British Burma.

TO BE LET, from 15th October next, a very desirable set of ROOMS on the top floor of a house in Hornby Row. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-Row, Fort. House Agent.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Upcountry orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.
13, Church-gate street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the articles COTTON SEED and RAILWAY KEYS which was previously advertised for the 1st Instant, will take place in the Godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m. All Shippers and Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th October, 1884.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 6th October, 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 cast iron C. SOCKETS, and 3,000 cast iron C. SOLE PLATE will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Store Yard, Allipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1884, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director General of Telegraphs.

2. It is optional with the Director General to accept the Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any tender altogether, without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specification and drawings can be had, at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraph Stores.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 16th October, 1884, up to 11-30 a. m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay for the supply of TONNAGE on COUNTRY CRAFT.

The Commissariat Store-keeper General will also receive Sealed Tenders on the 13th October, 1884, up to 11-30 a.m., for the supply of RED and PILLOW CASES of English canvas for 1, 3 and 5 years, commencing from 1st April, 1885.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

FRED. HUGHES, Major,
Offg. Commt. Store-keeper Genl.

Commt. Store-keeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 15th September, 1884.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Search.
For Two Husbands.	La Belle Lisa.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2 8
Desk	" 3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point	" 5 0
Refills for Gold Pen	" 3 8

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at MATHERAN for the ensuing Season :—

Walkers Bungalow.	Rosehill (General Fuller's House).
Red Lands.	Springwood.
Barr Cottage.	Clairmore.
Rugby Lodge.	Mary Lodge.
Stone House.	Ewart Lodge.
Stearn's House.	Arnould Lodge.
The Chalet.	Fernwood.
Belle-Vue.	Kitty Villa.
Beehive.	Sunny Side.
Folly.	Gomes House.
Keepsake.	Mandee House.
Woodland.	Rund Rose.
Coxon's Bungalow.	Rand Side.
Parbut House.	Souza House.
Rajasthan.	

For plans of the Houses and particulars of rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, from 1st Nov., a BUNGALOW near Grant-road, at present occupied by Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the upper storied BUNGALOW at Cumballa, at present occupied by H. J. Chope, Esq. For particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.

4, Hummum-street.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનિંગ એંડ વીવિંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 12th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઇ.સ. મોળજી જેઠા & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th October 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from 7th to 23rd October, 1884, both days inclusive.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.

POSSESSES wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the Hair without injury to the skin.

Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH,

Prepared from the formula of the late Professor Wilson. An excellent remedy for preventing the Hair falling off.

Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE

Effectually cleanses the skin of the Head and promotes the growth of the Hair.

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-4

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated in the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

has a beneficial action on the Liver and effectually dispels drowsiness, headache, flatulence, &c., arising from any derangement of the liver or spleen.

In bottles at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ELIXIR, CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a Combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE
three times the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1884-85.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day ATTACHED his certificate to the Assessment Book for the BALLESHWAR WARD.

E. C. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st October, 1884. Municipal Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to supply best Bricks on very moderate terms. Price lists and particulars on application.

WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, has been REMOVED to Messrs. WARDEN and Co.'s, 32, Meadow-street, that firm having been appointed Secretaries and Agents to the Company.

LAWRENCE Chapman,
Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited.

Elden-road, Bombay, 4th October, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD CAST IRON P. WAY CHAIRS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 300 TONS of old broken cast iron P. way CHAIRS now lying at Ward-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton for delivery, weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 268 OF 1883.

ALLARAKHIA BHOY THAVER, of Bombay, residing at Doonery Bazar, MEHERALLI DEWRAZ, also of Bombay, residing at Chawpaty, and KHARALIBHOY MAHOMED, residing at Calcutta, in Amartulla Lane, Khoja Mahomedans ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

EBRAHIMBHOY DOSSA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mirza Mohamedali Street ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit bearing date the 26th day of August, 1884, the Flour Mill at Jalbreed, called the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, the machinery, plant, stores, tools, furniture, stock-in-trade and the goodwill and outstandings thereof, and the unexpired portion of the term of the current lease, dated the 24th day of December, 1881, of the premises upon which the said Flour Mill is situated, as also the term granted by the lease or agreement for lease, dated the 17th day of September, 1883, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before GEORGE HOUGHTON FARRAN, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court house, on the 9th day of October, 1884, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner in the High Court, or at the office of Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI, Attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiffs, 20, Esplanade-road, or the National Bank of India.—Dated this 6th day of October, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold for cash or by monthly payments called the "Hiring system with option of purchase." Prices from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. Discount for cash. Price Lists post-free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PONIES and TROTTING PONIES. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Padlocks, Seal Agents in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MEMBERS of the R. N. S. S. H. M. BRITON give an ENTERTAINMENT at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Admission free. All are invited.

THE GEM AIR-GUN, Rs. 80 each. A small parcel to hand.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, an English-built LANDAU, in good order, and pair of gray Arabs. Apply to A. C. TREVOR, Malabar Hill.

LOST on Sunday morning, a black and tan collie, name "Kenore" on collar. Reward on returning it to J. A. W., Watson's Hotel.

ON VIEW, Mr. Tarak's valuable household furniture, "Billiard Table" horses, carriages, &c., at Wilderness, Malabar Hill.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Indian Curiosities. Prices lower than elsewhere.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Shadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a SALESMAN for a bookseller, must be acquainted with keeping accounts. A Parsee or Native preferred. Apply H. S., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHS artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum process; and in permanent Water Colours, at 13, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms very moderate.

ON VIEW, at 20, Kalbadevie-road, very valuable household furniture, chandeliers, argand lamps, &c., the surplus stock of Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, to be SOLD on THURSDAY, 9th October.

THE ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open for visitors.

FOR SALE, a high wheel DOG-CART. Apply "G. G." this Office.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

WANTED for the Officers Mess, 19th Regiment N.I., a MESS BUTLER. Apply to Mess PRESIDENT, 19th N.I., Deesa.

LAWN-TENNIS and Badminton players should use OLIVE SOAP for blistered hands. At all Chemists, Grocers. 4 annas per cake.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits, Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY is rapidly becoming the most popular brand in Bombay. Rs. 25 per doz. Importers, PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Board and Lodging with a private family in the Fort. Terms must be moderate. M., care of Manager.

JUST ARRIVED ARISTONS (by s.s. Hydaspes) with 12 music papers, Rs. 45.—L. STEFFENAUER, Watchmaker, 3, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.—All the latest novelties. All latest novelties. Monsters of this season.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS from best makers. A grand novel assortment, from 1 anna to Rs. 5 each.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., 33, Meadow-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 30 per suit, nec. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 36, Meadow-street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithal, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to E. SCHIFF & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

HANDSOME Gray Arab, 7 years 6in., 14-2, quiet to drive and ride, good temper and fast, believed to be sound, but not up to heavy weight. Price, Rs. 450. Apply to W. F. HART, Umballa Hill.

OUR WASHING DRILLS, choice tweed patterns, equal in appearance to real tweeds, suit of coat and trousers, Rs. 7-8 cash only.—M. A. HACKA & Co., the Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-street.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

VIENNA CHAIRS, best walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting, and Hose, Akerlonis Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. needed), and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FRESH OILMAN STORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARCE and Co., 2 and 23, Apollo-street, Fountain.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

QUICK, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
NO. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of office furniture, surgical instruments, large folio plates of skin diseases, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, 9th October, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, office furniture, surgical instruments, plates of skin diseases, wearing apparel, large teakwood chest, wooden rack, &c.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1884.

SADANUND SHRIGRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRIGRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of Oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects :—In the Garden. The Flower-girl. Fruitgirl. In the Meadow. Come 15 Disgrace. Quiet as a Lamb. Dutch Coast Scenes. Spring. Types Fish of March. Winning the Gloves. Interrupted Duet. Strictly Confidential. Tug Right. Female Heads. Pompii Scenes. Stag Shooting. Sporting. Going to Market. Sir Walter Raleigh. Merry Queen of Scots. Young Politician. Real Jam. Sunset. Short Horse Drive. Watermill. Monkey's Toilet. Raided. Just by the Road. Evening. Daily Prize. Breakfast. Maddona and Child. The Virgin. Morning on the Ice. On the Thames. Summer and Winter. Happy Hour. Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount. On the Seashore. Going to the Horse fair. Sheep Shearing. On the Highland. Rosalind and Heliter. Sterling Castle. Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing various scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

SADANUND SHRIGRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1884.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 2nd October next, up to 1 p.m., at the Office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Offices, Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), for Contracts as specified below for 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Rice, Dhall Tur, Jowari, Wheat, &c., under Schedule No. 17; Country Medicines, Glue, &c., under Schedule No. 25.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 27th October next up to 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Ice,	under schedule No. 18.	
Poona			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Nasirabad			
Karachi			
Poona	Hired Carts with Bullocks	do.	No. 21.
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Karachi			
Deesa			
Ahmedabad			

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11 a. m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p. m. at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.

Sugar	Under Schedule No. 26...	Tenders to be received on 13th Oct., 1884.
Sugar	No. 25A...	13th ,,
Potatoes and Vegetables ...	No. 27...	16th ,,
Tea, &c.	No. 28...	16th ,,

FOR PERIM.

Mutton, Provisions, Wax and miscellaneous articles	No. 1...	16th ,,

Forms of Tenders and Schedulers with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next up to 11-30 a. m. at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral Parties, &and Coffins.	Under Schedule No. 3	Tenders to be received on 9th October 1884.
Poona, Karachi, Hydrabad, Mhow ..... Ahmedabad			
Bombay	Wooden Articles, Copper, Iron and Tin-wares and Crockery and China Ware.	Do. No. 4	do.
Poona			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Neemuch			
Nusserabad			
Karachi			
Hyderabad	Country Medicines.	Do. No. 9	13th Oct. 1884.
Deesa			
Belgaum			
Ahmedabad			
Bombay	Fish, Salted ...	6	13ch ...
Poona and Karachi			
Hyderabad	Hired draught Bullocks ...	7	do.
Belgaum			
Bombay	Tow, Country ...	8a	do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on October next, up to 11-30 a. m., at the Offices of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, and of the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Karachi, and up to noon at the other respective Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Cattle and sheep for Slaughter under Schedule No. 10.	Tenders to be received on 30th October 1884.	
Poona			
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Neemuch			
Kurrachi			
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, Kurrachi	Covering, dam-mering, &c., Forage and drawing off Forage, &c., Schedule No. 11.	Do.	do.
Bombay	Tinning Cooking Utensils, Schedule No. 12.	Do.	do.
Poona	Stationery & book binding, Schedule No. 13.		
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Neemuch			
Nusserabad			
Kurrachi			
Hyderabad	Purchase of Litter for Transport and Slaughter Cattle, Schedule No. 15.	Do.	do.
Deesa			
Belgaum			
Ahmedabad	Shoeing Cattle, Schedule No. 17.	Do.	do.
Bombay	Beef and Mutton, Schedule No. 31.	Do.	do.
Ahmednagar			
Mhow			
Neemuch			
Hydrabad			
Belgaum			
Ahmedabad			

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No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt. Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1884.

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Benedictine ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
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BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

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OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps...	Rs.	250	
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 5 arclights	2,000	Candles, each.	" 1,20
Do. 3	do.	500	do. " 1,200
Do. 20	do.	500	do. " 2,000

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PATENT WIRE CARBONS GIVE a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die

Their appearance on festive occasions is considered an ill omen. In all higher castes the treatment of widows is very cruel, especially among Rajputs, Khatris, and Banias. They vie with Brahmins in treating widows with great cruelty. The wonder is that they do not think that it is cruelty, but they think it is virtue and piety. The widows are made to sit in one dark room for two or three years, and I have known of a widow who did not leave her room for more than thirty years and was considered a living sattee.

With regard to early marriage, I consider it a most pernicious custom which makes the nation very weak. It is necessary that in a country there should be a number of bachelors who would venture upon enterprize, foreign travel, &c. What makes Hindoos so feeble is the custom of early marriage. They have hardly strength either to become soldiers or to cultivate land or to go for trade to foreign countries. They are unfit as colonizers. Every man has a family. Even little boys are burdened with wives and children. A girl cannot be kept unmarried beyond ten years: hence parents are very anxious at any cost to get her wedded even to old men or sickly youths. The consequence of this is that the race is being gradually deteriorated. Children die soon, and there are more widows now than there were fifty years ago. The evil is very great, and is corroding the very vitals of the nation. But there is no hope of any improvement unless Government step in to discourage early marriage, by giving preference over a married candidate to a bachelor in filling up the place in their gift, and unless the University brings its influence to bear upon the subject by shutting out married young men from the Matriculation examination after due notice of five or six years. Female education is a great means by which the status of women will be established. At present women have no status in society, and they are made to give a silent consent to all cruelties. . . . The only means of preventing these cruelties is to promote education in general and female education in particular, and to apply political influence as far as it may be reasonable.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE Commission had another sitting yesterday afternoon, when there were present—Mr. W. B. Mulock (President), Mr. S. S. Bengalee, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Jones, the secretary.

Before the proceedings were resumed, Mr. Nanabhoy called attention to what he called an incorrect report of the last meeting appearing in the *Times of India* of that morning, so far as a portion of his cross-examination of the last witness was concerned.

The President said that he, too, had noticed an error.

Mr. Bengalee demurred to Mr. Nanabhoy remarking on the last occasion that one of the witnesses was tellingies. Mr. Bengalee thought that nothing should be one to frighten any witness that came before the.

Mr. Nanabhoy still maintained that certain statements made by the witness with regard to the frequency accidents happening in the dark and other matte were incorrect and unfounded, and he did not re whether these assertions might be characteriz by the word "lies" or by some other term.

The Present expressed his opinion that they ought to hvery courteous to the witnesses who came to give evidence before the Commission.

Dr. Blan agreed with the opinion of the President.

Narayen Srkojee, head-jobber in the card-room of the Anglo-Indian Mill, said he had twenty-five years' experice of various mills in Bombay. He was present at the meetings of mill-hands, where it was agreed unanimously that they should lay ele grievances before the Commission whichwas sitting to inquire into the working an effects of the Factory Act. The mills started so early, compelling those of the operatives who had no wives to prepare their food to get up at 3 a.m. Then, those who lived at a distance fro their work had also to rise at an inconveniently early hour. Even those who had wives to ass them in the preparation of their food had to spend a good deal of their time in ablutions, in washing their household goods, and in performing ch other duties, before proceeding to work. An hr and a half was the shortest time required for a purposes of cooking and doing pooja. Their hands earnestly prayed for more days of rest a matters stood at present, mills were stopped on ce or twice a month, and occasionally even thric month if there happened to be a native holida It was the invariable rule to call the people to an machinery on days of rest. The people want four holidays in a month and shorter hou of work. He got a fixed pay of Rs. 85 per mo.

Mr. Cotto-Would you be content with reduced pay ecloned by short hours?

Witness.—would not mind some reduction of my pay, if ot the much-needed rest for four days in a mth. All the mill-hands are of the same opinion fitness complained that wages were often received late as 20 or 25 days, and even a month, attercy ... he should be satisfied if the ... wages were given on the fifteenth or ... next month. The operatives should have a full ... hour's interval of rest, at noon. At present he ... in his mill only fifteen minutes' rest. A limi... number of tickets were given to every head ... partment, to be given to those who wanted to go ... He had two tickets for the use of the third ... men under him. During his ... employment ... bills for twenty-five years he had been three o... times to his native village, staying away on ... occasion for about ten days. He was not a ri... man, but had a house of his own.

Mr. Nanab...—I will ask, with the President's permission, ... much he paid for the house.

Witness, ... house was not purchased by me. It is ancest... property. I own a liquor-shop in partnership, ... I am now in debt to the extent of Rs. 200. As ... children, I should employ them in the mills he..., and send them to school for the rest of the da...

Mr. Dinsh... Manekjee Petit, before proceeding with his ... dence, said that his manager, Mr. Wadia, ... plained to him that the *East Coster* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* had given incorrect versions of ... evidence given by him before the Commission. Mr. Dinshaw, however, said that he had carefully read what had appeared in the ... papers, and he generally repeated there what ... manager had told him.

Mr. Nanaby...—I wish that this be recorded in our proceedings.

Mr. Dinshi... did not wish that what he had just stated should appear in the proceedings. To avoid misapprehension he had committed his answers to paper. He did not wish to be cross-examined, and if he answered a question of any of the members he would do it only as a matter of favour.

Mr. Nanaby said the newspapers had no right to criticize evidence before the work of the Commission was done. He had himself felt annoyed at the misrepresentations made by a native weekly on a former occasion also.

Mr. Dinshi again warmly complained of the conduct of ... offending papers, indignantly exclaiming that against the opinion of an individual editor, se were twenty men of experience agreed as to certain course of action on the question before us.

Mr. Benga said that, so far as he could see, those vernacular papers appeared to have relied upon the reps appearing in the English newspapers.

Mr. Bana said the objection was that these editors only ked out such portions as suited their own purpose.

The Pres remarked it was a thousand pities that comme should be made in the midst of the present inqr. It was probably the chief cause of the unwingness of some persons to appear before them give evidence.

Mr. Dinsh... then said that he was the agent of the Dinshawetit, Manekjee Petit, Framjee Petit, the Maxagr the Victoria, and the Gordon mills, together w the Bombay Dyeing Company. He was also interested in some other mills.

The witnwithen proceeded to read his evidence, in the cours which he said that the labour traffic should be ... entirely unfettered by any sort of legislative tcitment.

The Presn...—Then would you condemn all the Factorysts of England?

Mr. Dinsh...—Well I cannot say anything about England. Sophion has reference to this country only.

The Present observed that in textile factories the work-pple being tied down to their machines, songislative protection had been thought necessary their behalf.

Mr. Dinsh... said he intended to put all his employes o piece-work, and that if the hours of work were nced their income must suffer a proportionate rction. The people must thank their stars that re were so many mills in Bombay, which ... enabled to live better than before.

The Presit observed that the operatives themselves had acted to bear a reduction in their wages.

Mr. Dinsh said it was not a matter of their choice. Thcould not help it.

The Presit.—Well, I don't know.

Mr. Dinsh then read his evidence, which being very lengtave hold over a day.

Mr. Narai Mes...ee Lokhande, editor of the *Din Bandhu* and formerly in the employ of the Mandvee, Arjee, and Hindustan Mills, said that he was theresident of the agitation meeting recently held mill hands in Bombay. He thought that the Acwas inadequate in many respects. It did not fix e hours of commencing the work or closing the la. It did no protect young persons and women who naturally could not work as long as the menit was inadequate because inasmuch as it did nix for the operatives any day for rest. Theras besides a great irregularity of payments of thages, and the mill hands accordingly were in a mner compelled to borrow money at heavy rates nterest from Marwarrees. Any independent an prejudiced man going on a round to one of the ... in Bombay on a pay day would realize the idowhether the operatives accumulate wealth, as sted, or that their means were insufficient to main themselves. In cross-examination by Mr. Cott the witness admitted having himself proposed a seme to lend money at moderate rates of interest mill hands at the rate of about 16 per cent. per ...m. He sent prospectuses to several of the mills sending to the mill agents to guarantee the payment the amount advanced by him to their mill his. The scheme was proposed for the purpose of venting the mill-hands from borrowing moneyon Marwarrees at from 48 to 96 per cent., but has never carried out.

The evidence of the witness was not finished when the Cmission adjourned until Saturday.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF BOMBAY.

MR. MUNSHI ABDOOL KARIM, Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, sends us the following memorial for publication lately despatched to Sir James Fergusson :—

To His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

We, the undersigned members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, must respectfully bring to your Excellency's notice that since the post of Shrievalty of Bombay was established no Mahomedan has been honoured with that distinction, and this has been preying on the minds of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, as the fact of no Mahomedan being appointed to that post may reflect that no Mahomedan is capable or worthy of enjoying that honour. This, we most humbly conjecture, may amount to a blemish on the character of the Mahomedan community of Bombay at large. So we most humbly beg and pray that your Excellency will graciously give a favourable consideration to this subject, and for the ensuing year we will rejoice to see that a Mahomedan is nominated to the honour of Shrievalty of Bombay. We beg to remain, your Excellency's most obedient and most loyal subjects, Tahir Mahomed Hajee Bowa Araby, Acting President. Munshi Abdool Karim, Honorary Secretary. Hajee Shiick Hajee Hasan, Syed Hassan Syed Ahmed, Esmail Hajee Ishack, Moulvi Emamoodeen Khan, Ebrahim Khan Mahomed, Peer Goolam Russool, Dawood Hajee Mahomed, Mahomed Abdool Rahim Bawazeer, Mahomed Hajee Wally, and others.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON NATIVE MUSIC.

AT the annual concert in connection with the Poona Gayan Samaj, H.E. the Governor delivered the following address :—I am glad that our meeting this year is in this hall, which affords great advantages for the display of national music, and admits of the presence of a large number of friends who are interested in this Institution. The progress that has been made in the past year must be very gratifying to those, who have exerted themselves to restore and develope the science and art of Indian music. There can be no more worthy and patriotic object, while this charming art is calculated to elevate and delight the people of this country. It seems to me more prudent to build upon the old lines rather than to borrow slavishly from other nations the progress that has been made in the juvenile performances. I trust that the numbers of European ladies and gentlemen who have attended to-day, not only marks the sympathy, which attaches all lovers of music to each other, but will prove to our native friends the sympathy which is felt for their efforts in a worthy cause. The statements which we heard of the plans of the association must mean money. It is natural that it should desire a local habitation as well as a name, and remembering how liberally our native friends contribute for good object of all kinds, I think the help will not be wanting to enable its promoters to attain their object. I am very grateful for the kind acknowledgement which have been made of the interest, which I have taken in this Institution. I do sympathise heartily in its objects, and I hope that it will produce most satisfactory results. Although our music like our learning and our civilization, has been derived from a common stock, yet in all respect the workon of ages upon divergent lines creates ideas and tasks, which cannot be easilly reconciled. To borrow arbitrarily the developmunt of the West is not the true way of reforming the East; nor can harmony and symphony which rest upon varying principles be easily assimilated. Yet those of our European friends, who possess a cultivated musical ear and taste, must have recognized the skill which have been applied to some of the pieces vocal and instrumental, to which we have listened, and must acknowledge that their Institution has already done much to apply true musical principles to the Native Art.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Dealers' Association was held yesterday in the Association Hall at 1 p.m., when the following business was transacted. In the absence of the chairman Mr. Damodur Goculas, the deputy chairman presided.

Read and confirmed the business transacted at the general meeting held on the 28th September, at which it was proposed, and carried unanimously, that the dealers having been seriously inconvenienced by the passing of the resolution of 13th July, 1884, prohibiting *in toto* any business conversation, &c., in the bazaar with the salesmen or agents of importing houses, some modification in the said resolution should be effected as soon as possible.

It was proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowjee, seconded by Mr. Jeevundas Tricumdas, and carried after a lengthy discussion, in which the dealers freely took part, by a very large majority (there being only three dissentients only), that the resolution passed on the 13th July, 1881, with respect to the business transacted in the bazaar by the dealers with the salesmen or agents of importing houses having caused great inconvenience to the dealers and checked every and all conversation even on business matters, the same should be modified as follows :—That the piece-goods dealers may be allowed to talk on business matters with the salesmen or agents of importing houses, but that no *bona fide* business should be entered into in the bazaar, no samples to be inspected, no orders or indents to be given or taken, and no bargains to be closed, and that this modified resolution do come into force from Wednesday, 8th instant. Further, that any dealer who, being a member of this Association, is found acting contrary to the terms of the modified resolution shall be held liable to pay to the Association funds Rs. 101 as liquidated damages.

It was proposed by Mr. Ramjee Lukhmidas, seconded by Mr. Gopaljee Hemraj, and carried, that the importing houses be informed of the modification made in the resolution of the 13th July, and requested that their salesmen or agents should be instructed to act in the spirit of the resolution passed on the 5th inst., failing which the dealers, as members of the Association, will be reluctantly compelled to cease their business relations with such firm or firms.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY DISASTER.

THE following is the official account of the railway disaster in Bengal :—

A serious accident occurred at the Aranghata station of the Eastern Bengal Railway at half-past two this morning. The down mail train collided with an up goods train. The two trains were to cross at the Aranghata Station, and the goods train had slackened speed and was just entering the siding, when the mail train ran into her at nearly full speed, the engines interlocking, the tenders being smashed, and much damaged one to the rolling-stock of both trains. The first two carriages on the down mail, a second class and an intermediate class were smashed up, and the next carriage, a third class, was much injured. The driver, James Morgan, and the fireman of the up-goods were killed instantaneously, together with eleven passengers on the down mail, one being the infant child of Mrs. Cann, the wife of the Station Master at Poradah. In addition 17 people have been injured, 7 seriously.—Walter Cumming, the driver of the down mail, two native firemen and four native passengers are severely wounded, and 10 other passengers more or less contused including Mrs. Cann and child, and two children of Mr. Cann, the Agent and Secretary of the Railway at Sealdah. The whole of the wounded were sent down to Calcutta under medical charge. The evidence tends to show that the accident occurred owing to disregard of signals. Both drivers are old, steady men, have been working on the line for years. The Manager, Traffic and Locomotive Superintendents, with two Doctors from Barrack-pore were early on the spot, and are now engaged in clearing the line. Arrangements have been made to pass the passengers of the Darjeeling down mail.

The *Indian Daily News* is indebted to the courtesy of Colonel Conway Cordon, Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, for the following further particulars :—

The trains were timed to cross at 2-10 A.M., so that they should have crossed at Bogoola. The goods train, however, was a little late, and the result was that it came under paragraph 9 of the rules relating to trains running late, which lays down, that directly trains begin to run late they shall run under a strict station to station "line clear," both being allowed to go only as far as the distant signal, about half a mile from each station. Rule 11 says :—"That drivers and guards when running late although in possession of a 'line clear' to the next stopping or taking crossing station, must keep a sharp look for the signals at intermediate stations, the time-interval on such not being allowed to allow the train running to time to come on. Guards and drivers are requested to have their trains well in command when approaching intermediate stations under these circumstances." On this occasion, the Station Master of Aranghatta telegraphed to the Station Master of Bogoola :—"No. 16 train is detained here; the line is clear for No. 14." A copy of this message would be delivered by the Station Master of Bogoola to the engine-driver of No. 14, so that he must have known when he started from Bogola that No. 16 was being detained at Aranghatta. The Station Master at Ranaghat telegranhed to the Station Master at Aranghatta :—"On arrival of No. 16 up-your line will be clear for No. 14 down." The drivers of both trains, therefore, would be aware,—the one when he left Bogoola, and the other when he left Ranaghat that their trains had to cross at Aranghatta. The rule is that an up-train is to go straight into the siding and wait there for the down, and it was just when the No. 16 train was entering the siding at Aranghatta, the collision took place.

The Railway authorities do not attach the slightest blame to the driver of the goods train; his action, they say was perfectly proper and in accordance with the rules. They attribute the collision to disregard of signals on the part of the driver of the mail in having run through the distant signal on the north side of the Aranghatta Station, which was red, and through signal which was also red, and in the face of the red light which the up-train displayed, as well as of the red lamps which the Station Master was waving about in the hope of attracting his attention. When the collision occurred he was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The only interpretation the Railway authorities can put upon his conduct is that the unfortunate man was either mad, drunk, or asleep. Their belief is that he was the latter, as he had always borne a character for sobriety and steadiness whilst in their employ. The conclusion which the Railway authorities have arrived at is that the station staff are absolutely guiltless, and could not have done more to avert the catastrophe than they did do, and that the whole regulation of the Company have been strictly observed by them.

The firemen who accompanied the driver of the mail were not his proper firemen, but they were good men. One of the firemen who was with Morgan had been firing since April, 1883, and was, therefore, a regularly trained fireman; the other was an assistant fireman, having only recently been promoted from being cleaner to be fireman. Cumming had had fifteen hours' rest at Godundo before he started, and Morgan a clear eighteen hours off duty.

STATEMENTS BEFORE THE POLICE.

The following depositions of the Station Master at Aranghata, the guard of the passenger train, and other railway employes were taken by the Police :—

Statement of M. N. Ghose, Station Master at Aranghatta :—I have been at this station for two years as Station Master. I was on duty at 2 o'clock this morning at the time the accident occurred. I had given "line clear" for both trains, No. 14 down and 16 up to cross each other here. I gave the order to the signalman on duty (Shaik Neamuth) at 2-10 a.m., that both trains had left their respective stations. So that all my signals were at danger. No. 16 up was in sight first at about 2-25 a. m., and I told the signalman then to lower the south distant signal. No. 16 up was coming very slowly at that time. No. 14 down was in sight also, and both signals were kept against her. The driver of No. 14 down did not pay any attention to my signals, and came in full speed. My staff and I called out to the driver of No. 14 down. I was on the platform when the two trains collided on the south end of the platform. I did not see any one on the engine of No. 14 down, because it was rather dark, and the engine was going full speed. There were about 10 goods wagons between the engine of No. 14 down and the carriages. About 3 goods wagons were completely smashed and 2 less damaged. Three passenger carriages were smashed up completely. There were 13 passengers killed, viz., driver and fireman of up-train, and 10 native passengers of the down-train, and also the child of Mr. Cann, Station Master, Poradah, aged abut 8 months. There were about 15 or 16 persons severely injured. They were sent down by a special engine, and departed from here about 6 a.m. The points here turned up for the main line. I did not order the pointsmen to turn the points for the sliding because No. 14 down was coming in very fast, and was very close. I showed a red light with my hand lamp to the driver of No. 14 down. It was not in my power to prevent the accident.

Statement of Shaik Neamuth, Signalman, Aranghatta :—I have worked as a signalman for five years at this station. I was on duty last night from 2 A. M. The Station Master of Aranghatta had given a "line clear" message at 1-52 for No. 14 down and at 1-57 for No. 16 up. The Station Master was present on the station to cross the two trains. I heard the Station Master give the order to the pointsman and signalman that the two trains would pass. I do not know what orders he gave as I was in the telegraph office. I heard No. 14 down passing the station. I went on the platform because I heard the train passing very fast. I and the Station Master and several of the staff tried to signal to the driver's attention, but to no purpose. I did not see what the driver and fireman of No. 14 down were doing whilst the engine was passing the platform. I did not see any one put on the break of the engine of No. 14 down.

Statement of Maduez, Policeman of Aranghatta :—I was on the platform at about 2 o'clock this morning. I heard the Station Master give the order to the pointsman and signalman to pass the two trains, No. 16 up and 14 down, would cross each other here. He gave the order at about 3 A. M. I did not see the time. The Station Master gave the order that No. 16 should go into siding. I did not saw the signals at that time. The south distant signal was lowered for the up-train to come. The main signal was also lowered for the No. 16 up; both signals were kept against the down-train. The main and distant signals were at danger; but the driver of No. 14 down-train did not pay any attention to signals, and came into the station at full speed. No. 16 up-train came in very slowly. Both trains collided at the south end of the platform when the engine of No. 14 down passed me. I saw the driver. He was sitting down on the right hand bench. I saw the two native firemen as well. They were sitting down on the lefthand bench of the engine. I did not see any one put on the brake of the engine of No. 14 down, whilst same was passing the platform. I cannot say how many persons were killed and how many were wounded.

Statement of P. C. Falder, Officiating Signaller :—I was on duty at the Telegraph Office, shortly before the collision took place between No. 16 up and No. 14 down. The Station Master was in the Telegraph Office, and "gave line clear for both trains to cross each other here. When the trains were approaching the station, the Station Master was on the platform. He informed the menial staff that the two trains would cross here. I heard him give the order to policeman, signalman, and pointsman. I did not hear what the order was, because I was in the office at that time. I heard No. 16 up whistle, and knew that she must be very close. When I heard No. 14 down coming up at a great speed, I went on the platform. I saw a red light in the Station Master's hand. He all called out to the driver of No. 14 down to stop. I did not notice any one moving about on the engine. I did not notice any one on the engine of No. 14 down put on the brake. I saw No. 16 up was coming in at that time very slowly. I saw the two trains collide little south of the platform. When No. 14 down was coming in, both signals, main and distant, were at danger. I was near my point when No. 14 down passed. It was dark at the time, and I could not see what the driver and the fireman of the No. 14 down were doing on the engine whilst passing my points. I did not see any one put on the break. I saw that the distant signal was lowered for the No. 16 up to come in, and that the main signal was at danger. I did not go to see how many passengers were killed and wounded.

Statement of B. J. Andhicarry, Assistant Signaller Aranghatta :—I was on duty last night from 2 A. M. The Station Master of Aranghatta had given a "line clear" message at 1-52 for No. 14 down and at 1-57 for No. 16 up. The Station Master was present on the station to cross the two trains. I heard the Station Master give the order to the pointsman and signalman that the two trains would pass. I do not know what orders he gave as I was in the telegraph office. I heard No. 14 down passing the station. I went on the platform because I heard the train passing very fast. I and the Station Master and several of the staff tried to signal to the driver's attention, but to no purpose. I did not see what the driver and fireman of No. 14 down were doing whilst the engine was passing the platform. I did not see any one put on the break of the engine of No. 14 down.

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MADRAS.

DEATH OF A MISIONARY.—A correspondent writes :—"The Rev. H. Little, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission, will deliver a funeral sermon on the decease of the late Rev. P. J. Evers, an old and valuable Misionary of the above Society. Mr Evers was to have officiated on Sunday evening at the Episcopal Church, Vepery, but owing to the sudden illness on that day of his eldest son, the Rev. Mr. Cooling had to take the appointment. The son died on Sunday night, was buried on Monday evening, the father took ill on Tuesday, died and was buried on Wednesday morning. Another son of Mr. Evers, a lad of about fifteen years of age, is still poorly, suffering with the same complaint, cholera, but it is hoped he will recover. *Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg., Fah.	29·917
Temperature of the Air	80°
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74°
Dew Point	72°
Relative humidity of Air	74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 P.M.)	84°
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 A.M.)	75°
General Direction of Wind	WNW., NNE., NE., NW., NNW., N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	211
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	27·89

* From midnight to midnight.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, with the European mails of the 19th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Col. M. C. Perreau.	Capt. Haines.
Major Lane.	Mr. and Mrs. Collin.
Capt. Henderson.	Mrs. and Miss McInroy.
Col. Burton.	Mr. F. Hewett.
Major E. de St. Laurents.	Major Corbett.
Mr. G. W. Hill.	Mr. W. B. Gordon.
Col. J. W. Orr.	Mr. Appoh.
Mr. D. Lazoregie.	Mr. Verfannes.
Mr. A. Grulokebank.	Mr. Sheppard.
Mr. Hewetson and Mrs. Wilkins.	Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Mr. Quinn.
Lt.-Col. L. Marrett.	Mr. Dow.
Mr. Porter.	Mr. Lowther.
Mr. Shakespeare.	Mr. Hayward.
Mr. O'Connor.	Mr. W. Hamilton.
Lt.-Col. Mackesy.	Mr. G. Hunter.
Lt.-Col. McInroy.	Mrs. Morris.
Mr. and Mrs. Quinn and infant.	Mr. and Mrs. Rhind.
Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson.	Capt. McCulloch. Dr. Ranking.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. and Mrs. Durst.	Capt. C. Walker.
Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.	Mr. T. Klein.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. M. Dorabjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen has sent a telegram to Queen Margherita expressing the great sorrow she feels at the calamity which has befallen Naples, and her sincere hopes of a speedy cessation of the scourge.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of knighthood upon Dr. John William Dawson, Principal of the McGill University, Montreal.

Parliament has been further prorogued till Thursday, October 23rd, when it will meet for the despatch of business.

It is announced that the Marquis of Ripon will retire from the Viceroyalty of India before the close of the present year, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin.

Sir E. Malet, the British Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Amptthill as Ambassador at Berlin.

On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone left Haddo House for Brechin Castle on a visit to Lord Dalhousie. On his way he received various congratulatory addresses from local Liberal Associations and other bodies, and at Brechin the freedom of the burgh was presented to him.

Sir S. Northcote has paid a political visit to Mid Lothian and been welcomed by the Conservatives of the county with much enthusiasm. On Monday he was entertained at Edinburgh by the Scottish Conservative Club, and on Wednesday night he addressed a large public meeting, presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch, in the Corn Exchange. He also spoke at Dalkeith last night.

Lord Carnarvon spoke on Saturday at a Conservative fete at Hedsor-park, near Maidenhead. Referring to the conflict on the Franchise Bill, he said that reasonable men in the House of Lords had not refused a compromise, but they insisted that it should be a real and not a one-sided compromise.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach spoke at a Conservative demonstration at Cheltenham last night.

Speaking at a Conservative meeting at Whitby on Monday night, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., expressed the opinion that the result of the political agitation of the last two months had been greatly to strengthen the position of the House of Lords.

Mr. J. Morley, M.P., addressed his constituents at Newcastle on Monday night, criticizing the projected Nile expedition, and condemning the action of the Peers in reference to the Franchise Bill.

Large meetings in support of the Franchise Bill took place on Saturday in the Victoria-park, Hackney, and also at Watford, Oldham, Kidderminster, and other places.

The Trade Union Congress concluded its sittings at Aberdeen on Saturday. It passed resolutions expressing confidence in the principle of the Bill, affirming the hereditary principle in our constitution, and in favour of woman suffrage and the payment of members of Parliament.

The Social Science Congress was opened at Birmingham on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., who delivered an interesting inaugural address reviewing the course of social legislation in recent years.

Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., on Wednesday gave an address on Social Progress before the Northern Union of Mechanics' Institutes, at Blaydon-on-Tyne.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Thomas Harris, gardener, of Kilburn, was found guilty of the murder of Ellen Neale and sentenced to death. Arthur Sullivan, named Smith, was also convicted of killing his son, a child four years of age, and sentenced to death.

At the same Court on Tuesday, the two desperate Hoxton burglars, Wright and Wheatley, who attempted to murder three constables some weeks ago, were found guilty, and the former was sentenced to penal servitude for life, the latter to 20 years.

Earl Spencer brought his tour in the South of Ireland to a close on Saturday, and returned to Dublin. At Cork, where he visited several of the institutions of the city, his Excellency was cordially greeted by the people.

Several cases of brutal maiming of cattle on boycotted farms have occurred in the neighbourhood of Cork, Mallow, and other places.

The master and mate of the yacht Mignonette were yesterday committed for trial on the charge of murder. The seaman Brooks was discharged and gave evidence for the Crown.

OBITUARY.—Sir P. A. Bralla, Greek Minister at London; General R. Lumley; Mr. A. Francis, Mayor Colchester; J. H. Chalke, Com. E. I. Co. late Bengal Marine; Jas. Motteram, Q. C.

The Czar of Russia travelled from Warsaw to Skiernievice on Sunday, to be in readiness to receive the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The most stringent precautions were taken to guard the person of the Czar and his family during their journey.

The Emperor William, attended by Prince Bismarck, reached Skiernievice on Monday afternoon, the Emperor of Austria having arrived two hours previously. The three Emperors were present at a banquet in the evening. The Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph both returned to their own dominions on Wednesday.

The political significance of the meeting of the three Emperors has been much commented upon, and diversely interpreted by the Continental Press.

A Cabinet Council was held in Paris on Saturday, which, it is said, was exclusively occupied with Chinese affairs.

A Havas telegram from Shanghai states that 9,000 French troops have defeated the Chinese with heavy loss at the Kinpai Pass. The public at Foochow are stated to be much agitated at the position of affairs, complications occurring daily which tend to involve neutral Powers.

At Sanghai an important meeting of the whole community has been held, to deprecate the prolongation of the desultory hostilities, which are ruining commerce, and to urge the Home Governments to procure a meditation.

Lord Northbrook had an interview with the Khedive at Cairo on Saturday. His lordship was also present at a meeting held at the Agency to consider the financial outlook of Egypt, Sir F. Baring, Nubar Pasha, and the Minister of Finance also attending.

Three identical cipher telegrams from General Gordon, dated Khartoum, August 26th, have been received by the Khedive and Sir. F. Baring, stating that he awaits the arrival of British troops in order to evacuate the Egyptian garrisons, also asking that Zebehr Pasha may be sent to him, and that he may be furnished with money, adding that he expects to take Berber in a few days.

The preparations at Wady Halfa for the Nile expedition are progressing. The steamer Nassik Kheir on Wednesday successfully passed the Great Gate Cataract, the operation, however, proving a critical one.

Lord Wolseley has ordered a Camel Corps, 1,100 strong, to be formed of detachments of equal strength from the three Household Cavalry regiments, and 16 other cavalry regiments in England, as well as from seven battalions of the Guards.

The Canadian boatmen, 365 in number, who are to assist in the Nile expedition, sailed for Alexandria on Monday, after being inspected by Lord Lansdowne.

There is now a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of Naples. According to a late bulletin the number of fresh seizures of cholera within 24 hours was 463, and the deaths 265. The epidemic is also abating at Spezia.

The arrnats in the neighbourhood of Prisrend are reported be in a state of revolt.

The Rajah of Tenom has made his submission to the Dutch, and also released the crew of the Nisero.

A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria, placing the Bechuana chiefs Montsioa and Montsion, under the protection of the Transvaal, subject to the approval of the British Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P Whalley, B C S.	Col D Staunton, M S C
Mr H E M James, B U C S	Surg J A Barton, M Med S
Mr M Goldman, B U C S	Mr J Mesnabb Campbell, Bo C S
Mr W Moseley, B U C S	
Lieut. J. H. Young, R. S C	Lieut R C Spilsbury, R E

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H S Beadon, B C S, 19 days	Con Geo Bishop, Mad Ord, 183 days
Mr W Crooke, B C S, 1 mo	Surg Con W McEntegart, Mad Ord, 3 mo,
Mr S Jacob, B C S, 3 weeks.	Mr W R Heath, Bo C S,
Mr W M Clay, B C S, 11 days	further to June 1, 1885.
Mr G M Goodrickle, B U C S, 6 mo.	Mr T. E. Fry, Bo U C S, 2 days
Mr A Elliott, B U C S, 6 mo	Mr A T Shuttleworth, Bo U C S, 3 mo.
Mr S P Fry, B U C S, 15 days	Capt E V P. Monteith, Bo S C, 3 mo
Mr W E. Garstin, B U C S, 15 days	Surg-Major Jas Arnott, M D. Bo M S, 61 days
Mr T O Wingate, B S C, 3 mo	Surg Maj J T. Welsh, Bo M S, 9 mo.
Mr H S Maguay, B S C, 3 mo	
Capt W. T. Stone, B R E, 11 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W Crosing, B C S	Lt-Col J Youngjusband B S C
Mr C R Marindin, B C S	Lt Col R F C A Tyler, D Dir
Mr W M Clay, B C S	Major E A Teevor, B R E
Mr R Sawers, B C S	Capt J C Harrison, B N A
Mr G G Charles, B U C S	Con Thos Todd, D Ord
Mr H M O'Reilly, B U C S	Con Thos Clarke, M Ord
Mr A H Barron, B U C S	Mr S Hamnick, Bo C S
Mr E B Shopland, B U C S	Mr J H Grant, Bo C S
Mr T Baker, B U C S	Mr C Chambers, Bo U C S.
Mr S C Holtrow, B U C S	Mr L R de Foublanque, Bo U C S
Mr E A Abbott, B U C S	Col C J Anderson, Bo S C
Mr W G L Cotton, B U C S	Brig-Surg C J F McDowall, Bo M S
Mr R A Garswell, B U C S	Insp Vet-Surg J H B Hallen, Bo M S
Col W E Chamber, B S C	Insp Vet-Surg E J Batt, Bo M S
Col H Chapman, B S C	
Capt L W Christopher, B S C	
Lt P W P Angelo, B S C	
Lt C G M Fasken, B S C	

GERMAN ACQUISITIONS IN AFRICA.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* furnishes the following respecting the recent German acquisitions in Africa :—The *Weser Zeitung* states that Herr Lüderitz has received the following letter from the captain of the German corvette Elisabet about the hoisting of the German flag at Angra Pequena :—

"South Atlantic, 10th August, 1884.

"I respectfully announce to you that I arrived at Angra Pequena with His Majesty's ship Elisabet on the 6th instant, and found His Majesty's ship Ladybird there. Next morning at 8 o'clock, at the flag parade, the Imperial flag was hoisted in obedience to His Majesty the Emperor's command. Unfortunately I was myself hindered by indisposition from being present on land at this solemn act, for which reason I instructed Captain Herbig to hoist the flag in my stead, and to read the words, of which I enclose a copy, by which I placed your territory under the protection of His Majesty the Emperor. Congratulating you on this success, I beg to add that the act, notwithstanding the wildness of the country, made a very promising impression, and will, I hope, from the basis of a good future there. (Signed) "Freisala, &c.,

"SCHERING, Captain at Sea and Commander of His Majesty's ship Elisabet."

The enclosed proclam

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

THE closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date contain nothing beyond what we have already noticed, and business to-day has again been quiet and unchanged.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Increase	Rs. 5,00,308
Do. do. Branches	Increase	„ 5,3,316
Other Deposits	Decrease	„ 5,45,757
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Increase	„ 12,091
Loans	Decrease	„ 12,367
Bills Discounted	Increase	„ 2,15,448
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	„ 2,82,919
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	„ 3,12,027

These movements have no importance as regards the outside market, which remains easy at previous rates of discount, nor is there much prospect of money coming into active demand for some time to come, probably not this side of the new year.

EXCHANGE to-day has been very steady as regards tone, and rates remain unaltered, but only a very limited business is passing. We quote for ready paper :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	„
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¼d.	„
France do. do.	2 7/8	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is somewhat steadier, and rates have recovered to Rs. 99 7-16 to ½ for Fours and Rs. 102¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, with few changes. Spinning and Weaving Companies are irregular, but the tendency is towards lower rates again, owing to the warlike news from China. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 410. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are in demand, and have advanced to Rs. 4,800 for old and Rs. 990 for new.

COTTON to-day has been firm but quiet. There is some inquiry for Old Dholleras, but prices are still out of reach of exporters. New Bengals have advanced to Rs. 148 for good, December delivery, and Rs. 215 is asked for Broach.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged in every respect.

In FREIGHTS there is a trifle more doing. Two steamers have been fixed for Hull, one October loading at 17s. 6d., and one November loading at 20s. per ton. The Liverpool and London rates remain unchanged.

IMPORTS are steady, but unaltered as regards value.

BOMBAY BILLAND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	7611
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	6125	all	17½ do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	1,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745xd
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 20	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bezar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	565 xd
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press	300	100	700	..	1,365
Colaba Press Co.	90	1,800	1,800	60	1 185
Dhuliera P. & G. Co.	5 6	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8.00	400	2,750
French Press Co.	300	500	all	15 p.a.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Mamur Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs. 40	310 xd
Mercantile Press	7000	125	125	Rs. 74	142
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	410
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	2121
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	530
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	..	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]		
Sussoon Press Co.	700	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	150	90	..	63	345

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	900	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	700	500	182	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	39,000	10s	100	5	114
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,00	5 0	500	17 p.a.	490
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manuig. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhowtugur Mills	4,8 0	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Budmeer Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	210
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	5 0	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	400	..	155
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	700
D. Spinning	400	2,000	all	nil	407½
Empress S. & W. Co.	1200	500	all	Rs. 37½	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	5 0	25	710
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	5 0	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	..	300
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	225
Hinguanghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	60	760
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,215
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	900	900	900	Rs. 30	930
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	60	500	300	Rs. 80	990
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,1825
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Kohino Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	950
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	160 p.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	680	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	825
Manockjee Petit's	2,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,181
Maugon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	220
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,400xd
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
New Great Eastern	1 4 s	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	940 xd
Oriental	5,000	650	650	Rs. 25	960
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	64	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	1121
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,450
Sholapore Mills	5 8	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,430
Soonderdas	75	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	0 8	500	500	Rs. 20	471
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	Rs. 10	270
Victoria Mills	35	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	860
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,700	200	150	Rs. 1	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co. Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	535
Bombay Saw Mills	105	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 54	101 xd 90xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,250	375	4,800
Do. New Shares	..	500	320	..	990
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	300	3000 xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	10 a
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	95
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	1,100	100	100	..	123
	1,000	100	70	..	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	30p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	125	Rs. 22½	325
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co. Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,425
Soondy & Co. Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	101
Telephone Co. Ld.	19,300	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,103
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,200	100	all	Rs. 4	1.50
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs. 12	10dox

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 4th October, as compared with the statement of 27th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 27. Rs.	Oct. 4. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	33,59,185	40,09,583
do. do. at Branches	7,87,124	13,69,140
Other Deposits	1,92,02,203	1,87,06,459
Post Bills	12,374	10,902
Cash Credits undrawn	6,79,889	6,79,994
	3,67,49,775	3,73,31,378
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,45,553	50,59,244
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,15,990	15,92,123
Loans, on Security of do.	32,66,493	34,93,926
Current Account Overdrawn	671	3,050
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,42,17,582	1,43,33,630
Stamps	2,815	2,785
Dead Stock Rs. 3,62,711		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	1,07,711	3,07,711
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,32,700	12,36,619
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,90,393	1,16,02,387
	3,67,49,775	3,73,31,378

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sandie, 1,136 tons, Captain W. H. Bulmer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain P. W. Case, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE schooner Vestal, 88 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Zanzibar &c., brought a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, J. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer St. Dunston, 1,451 tons, Captain J. Henry, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool 16th September, brought a cargo of 2,100 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. V. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain G. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Coast and Calcutta, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Rodrigue, Private Parley, and 24 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Rajpootana (s)	Jones	Calcutta, Sept. 4.
	Nizam (s)	Atkinson	Suez, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Sandal (s)	Bainbridge	Calcutta.
	Geelong (s)	Case	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Henry Balkow, to Persian Gulf.
„ Euphrates, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	Cymro (s)	Collins	Mauritius Sept. 10.
	Maharaja (s)	Edge	Colombo Sept. 26.
	Iron Cross	Shedrake	Liverpool June 23.
	Bertram Rigby	Higgins	Liverpool May 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 2—Steamers Malda and Mahratta. Ship Blair Drummond.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

252-84—Macfarlane and E.—Sadhoosing Jairamsing and another vs. Tolaram Tilloomul and others.—Part heard.

315-84—Bomonji and H.—The Pachora Ginning and P. Co. vs. Kesowji Chatoor.

319-84—Bomonji and H.—The Pachora Ginning and P. Co. vs. Jivraj Amandji.

320-84—Bomonji and H.—The Pachora Ginning and P. Co. vs. Asmar Kirpali.

321-84—Bomonji and H.—The Pachora Ginning and P. Co. vs. Mooji Nathoo.

322-84—Bomonji and H.—The Pachora Ginning and P. Co. vs. Bhanji Gopalji.

324-84—Ardesar and R.—Ladha Lukhumsey and others vs. Vinayek Ramchandra Laxmonjee.

329-84—C. A. Winter—Wm. Watson vs. J. A. Rowlandson.

348-84—Little, S. F. and N.—G. H. Dick and others vs. Cheonilal Motichund and another—Craigie, L. and O.

331-84—Pestonji K.—Vullibhoy Moosaji and others vs. Amirudin Abdoolally and others.

356-84—Payne, G. and S.—Maribai and another vs. Waljl Soonderji—Tyabji and D.

Long Causes.

324-83—Khunderao M.—Cassim Abdool Rahiman vs. Abdool Succoor Essack and others—in person.—Part heard.

603-80—Little, S. F. and N.—Khetao Rowjee vs. Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. Payne G. and S. Part head.

251—83—Balkrishna and B.—Manilal Bhailal and another, vs. Hormusji Merwanji Nareiwala, J. C. Cama.—Part heard.

Undefended New Long Causes.

263-84—Payne G. and S.—Wasudeo Venayekraw, vs. Bhagirthibai.

273-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jiwandas Ebji Sewji, vs. Mogibai and others—Pestonji K.

274-84—In person—Narotumdas Vurjiwandas, vs. Ahmed Jevan and another.

278-84—In person—(A pauper) Baya *alias* Parwati, vs. Cavesi *alias* Gangabai.

Defended New Long Causes.

279-84—Mulji B. B.—Charles Douglas and others, vs. Sewji Dhurumsey—Bomonji and H.

Long Causes.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasji Nowroji Dadula, vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.

209-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Kanji Mulji, vs. Gopal Purshotum Mulji and another.

216-83—Mulji B. B.—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs. Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.

268-83—Mulji B. B.—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs. Canji Mulji—Little, S. F. and N.

95-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Ramibai and another, vs. Purshotum Mulji and another—Hore, C. and B. Little, S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

202-82—Tyabji and D.—Sardar Begum, vs. Khoja Mahomed Meeruddin—M. M. Munshi.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakoredas and D.—Shri Ramtanugiree Soorsungjee, vs. Jo sub Hajee Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

253-81—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanji Ardaseer Wadia vs. Hormusji Bomonji Wadia.

71-81—Chalk and W.—Shri Mahasundas Radheshadas vs. Dhunroopmul Fulajmul.

221-84—Mulji B. B.—Bhimji Bhanji and another vs. D. Meadgley.

310-83—Nanu and H.—Mahamedally Lookmanji and others vs. Aminudin Abdoolally and others.

310-84—H. Bicknell—Muncherji Hargiram vs. Bai Sukra.

Long Causes.

163-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhika Mohanlal and another, vs. Nanabhai Vishwanath and others—H. Bicknell—Part heard.

282-84—R. Skipsey—Damodhar Runchordas, vs. Vussonjee Runchordas and others—Little, S. F. and N., Hore C. and B.

294-82—Thakurdas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji, vs. Peeroo Mahomed and others.—Macfarlane and E. and Hayward and S.

484—Little S. F. and N.—Jamsetjee Bomonje Wadia, vs. Sitaram Lakshman—Mactarlane and E.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Cox, Lieut, 13th Bombay N.I., on duty, from Poona.
Carroll, Lieut., R. A., N.I., on duty, from Poona.
Jamieson, Lieut., R. A., N.I., on duty, from Poona.
Stuart, Lieut., R. A., N.I., on duty, from Poona.
Perry, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Cowper, Lieut., 16th Bombay, N.I., on leave, from Baroda.
Williams, Colonel, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Tanjore.
Chambers, Colonel, 24th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Clubley, Colonel, 2nd Madras N. L., on leave, from Tanjore.

OCTOBER 6.

Cunningham, Lieut, Col., 10th Bombay N. I., to join from Poona.
Maxse, Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 6.

Preston, Lieut., 20th Madras N. I., on leave to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 7, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at 9 p. m., sharp.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—Pte R. W. Fern, C. Coy ; Pte. A. G. Van Spall, A. Coy ; and Pte. G. Sutcman, C. Coy.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, 2nd Oct.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th R N I—Col W H G Palmer (on furlough), from Commandant 22nd R N I, to be Comdt, vice Baldwin, transferred.

16th R N I—Lieut W H D Rich, wing officer and offg quarter master, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

20th R N I.—Major G Lecky ; wing officer 22nd R N I, to be wing officer, and to be graded regimentally next above Lieut Currie ; this cancels so much of G G O C, 18S of 1884, as refers to Major Lecky.

22nd R N I—Colonel A H M Dickey (on furlough) from Comdt 29th R N I, to be Comdt, vice Palmer, transferred.

Col H St M Wynch, 2nd in command 20th N I, to officiate as Comdt vice Dickey, on furlough.

29th R N I—Colonel A T Baldwin, (on furlough), from Comdt 7th N I, to be Comdt, vice Dickey, transferred. Colonel G Murray, S C to officiate as Comdt vice Baldwin, on furlough.

32nd R N I—Col F E West, S C, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Hay, on furlough.

Surgeon P H W Boon, I M D, will do generally duty under the Deputy Surgn Genl, Western Dist, vice Surgn K C Sanjana, whose services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Surgn Genl with the Govt of Madras.

Colonel D Shaw, S C, late Comdt, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, will do general duty at Thayetmayo.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt G H Lane, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battn of his regiment to which he has been removed.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the Higher Standard Test in Hindustan :—

Major F W Hemming, 9th Dragoon Guards, Bangalore, 22nd Sept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lieut F C K Hunter 22nd Battn, South Wales Borderers for one month, from the 20th Oct or date of departure on private affairs, Madras and Shevaroy Hills.

Royal Engs.—Col J Mullins, from 1st Oct 1884, to the 31st March 1885, private affairs, India.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite). Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments H.3S ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Liner S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Piadu octave Piano ..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ..... „ 36 „ or „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 „ „ or „ 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GAHAGAN—October 6, at Mount Road, Catherine, the beloved wife of George Gahagan, aged 38 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

REYNOLDS—BLISS—October 2, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven. Archdeacon Browne, W. B. Reynolds, District Loco. Supt., Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to Margaret Kirstseth, sixth daughter of the Rev. James Bliss, Rector of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

DEATH.

WATSON—October 2, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Georgina, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Watson, aged 29 years 4 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1884.

THE Arranghatta railway collision is being discussed with keen interest on the other side of India. A good deal of uncertainty still attaches to the cause of the collision, notwithstanding that the railway authorities in their report, somewhat too confidently for a matter purely of inference, say that it arose from "disregard of signals." The evident dissatisfaction with this view of the matter which prevails would alone warrant a compliance with the demand for a searching public inquiry to which two Calcutta papers yesterday gave expression. All sorts of rumours are current as to the circumstances of the collision, but none of them seem to support the official account of the matter. It is affirmed with confidence, for instance, that the drivers of both trains had a "line-clear" message. "The driver of the mail-train, I know positively," an informant of the *Englishman* asserts, "had received his line-clear order from the station master at Bagoola." Whence came the positive knowledge of this informant we know not ; but a formal and searching inquiry would discover whether the truth was in it, or in the assertion of the Arranghatta station master that the mail-train driver ran past the distance signal while at danger. At any rate, according to yesterday's Calcutta papers, the guard of the mail-train and some of the passengers deny this. The difficulty is that the drivers, than whom no one could better have thrown light upon the subject, were both killed. Where so much doubt exists it would be unreasonable, except for those who have any personal knowledge of the facts, to offer any suggestion as to the side on which the truth lies. But the mere facts that this uncertainty exists, that on all hands people are calling in question the official version of the catastrophe, that charges are being made right and left implicating not individuals alone, but the general administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway—these facts, whether there be reasons for them or not, constitute a challenge to the railway authorities which they can only meet by instituting a searching and open inquiry into the circumstances of the collision. The authorities, in short, cannot be indifferent to what is being openly said on the subject day after day in Calcutta.

WE should like to see the full text of the reply which, according to a telegram from Cairo, has been given by Nubar Pasha to the protest of the Caisse of the Public Debt. Nubar Pasha is an astute personage—the most astute whom the Khedive has in his service—yet even he appears to have had no other excuse to offer for the suspension of the sinking fund than that the measure is urgently necessary in the interests of the Treasury. But the "urgent necessities" of the Egyptian Treasury were fully recognized in the terms of the Law of Liquidation, when the interest of the Debt was reduced from seven to four per cent., and the Law of Liquidation made no provision for further urgent necessities. And if it had, we doubt if it would have constituted the Egyptian Ministry—whether with or without Lord Northbrook as adviser—judges of the sufficiency of that necessity to warrant an infraction of what is as solemn an international compact as any in existence. Nubar, perhaps, has spoken rather for the disburdening of his mind than for the silencing of his critics. The last word in this matter, he knows, will not be spoken by him.

IT cannot have escaped notice that the people who pride themselves upon being the special champions of Imperial ideas in regard to the administration of this country have of late advocated with singular energy a policy which is as far removed as possible from any true conception of the Imperial idea. There are two instances in point—the apologies that have lately been uttered for the discarded and almost forgotten Vernacular Press Act of 1878, and the suggestions for its revival to which the *Times* has given currency ; and the campaign which has been conducted in the columns of the leading journal with the purpose of persuading the public, the Legislature, and the Government that the armies of the native States in India constitute a danger to the Empire which ought to be at once removed. Both campaigns have now ended, and it is not too soon to take a final view of the case presented by the champions of the two projects. We may be sure, in the first place, that the most that can be said for the Vernacular Press Act, and *à fortiori* for its rehabilitation, has now been said. Mr. Roper Lethbridge has defended it against the characteristically impetuous strictures of the Prime Minister, and those who know anything of Mr. Lethbridge's experience and capacity need not be told that there is little to be added to any defence of the measure that he may offer. His apology for it, given with all the genuineness of a believing and an unquestioning enthusiasm, may be set forth in a few words. The Act substituted a summary procedure by the local officials for the cumbrous machinery of a State trial, and it substituted the confiscation of the offender's property for the penalties of felony. And this, Mr. Lethbridge ingenuously declares, constituted a great improvement in both directions. Besides, he reminds us, there were safeguards. The local officials had to get the consent of the Provincial and the Supreme Governments, and there was always a right of final appeal to the Governor-General in Council. The substance of the defence, therefore, is that the Act is a good one, inasmuch as in a matter involving legal inquiry, and requiring all the safeguards which accompany legal investigation, it substituted executive for judicial action. Now, if Mr. Lethbridge takes it for granted that it is better for a man to be condemned without a trial than to have the charge against him investigated in open court, we do not know why we need disturb the assumption. Perhaps he is right upon this point, and the rest of the world wrong. All that it is necessary to say about it is that hitherto people have supposed that the forms of a judicial inquiry, the rules of evidence, the presence of the accused in court and the opportunities given him for rebutting and discrediting the evidence brought against him, the publicity of the proceedings, and the presence on the bench of a lawyer whose supreme duty it is to see that if the accused is convicted it shall be strictly and scrupulously according to law—people have supposed that all these were so many assurances to a defendant that, whatever the issue of the trial might be, absolute justice would be done him. But if Mr. Lethbridge is right, these are not guarantees for liberty. They are the ponderous wheels of a cumbrous machinery. Far better were the guarantees afforded by stipulating that before an offending newspaper publisher could have his property confiscated there should be a succession of investigations by the Executive, at which the accused would be present neither in person nor by his advocate. Such is Mr. Roper Lethbridge's view of the matter. We shall not contest it ; and the only suggestion that we make in regard to it is that we are not quite so sure as he is that "a full and careful investigation" of the charge would necessarily have been made by either the Provincial or the Supreme Government. The sanction of the two Governments to proceedings under the Act does seem to presuppose such investigation, but guarantees which are presupposed instead of specifically enacted are liable to lapse. But the point to which we wish to direct attention is that in the anxiety which has been shown at home to revive the Act which Mr. Roper Lethbridge has thus strangely defended, there is the evidence of a timidity and a narrowness of vision which ill becomes the champions of an Imperial idea. There is more of the King of Yvetot than even of the smallest of the Cæsars in this endeavour to engage the Empire in conflict with some of the most obscure amongst its subjects. For obscure these writers are who have breathed out their feeble threatenings against the ruling Power, as Mr. Roper Lethbridge, of all men who have had to do with India, surely knows. Of the infinitely small, as the familiar legal maxim asserts, the law takes no account, and they cannot have a large conception of the attributes of the State who would bring it down to the level of a conflict with men without name or influence, just because these latter have written rash things whose readers can scarcely be numbered by scores.

NOR is there more breadth of view amongst those who have urged the Home Government to take in hand the problem of the armies of the tributary States. The really Imperial aspect of this question has been ignored by those who have so loudly proclaimed that in approaching it they have had the safety of the Indian Empire in view. They have treated it partially, incompletely, and superficially. The only aspect of the problem, in fact, which the *Times* contributor has discussed with any thoroughness has been its statistical aspect. As a military question it has been inadequately presented. As a political question it has been ignored. Of what value, for instance, is the information that the feudatory States have in their pay so many hundred thousand soldiers, when nothing whatever is said as to those characteristics of armies which alone can make them fighting forces? The writer seems to assume that count of heads goes for everything in military affairs. How these retainers of the feudatory Princes are armed, to what extent they are trained for warfare, in what degree they are supplied with transport and commissariat service, what provision is made for their mobilization in the event of hostilities being determined upon—all these are matters to which the writer scarcely addresses himself, so persuaded is he apparently that this is merely a question of big totals. The *Times* itself, though it does not always see in the right direction in dealing with this matter, evidently sees farther than its contributor. It recognizes that there may after all be a better use to put these enemies to than to disband them. "Imperial Germany utilizes the military tastes of all its separate sovereigns and their contingents." When Prussia assumed the lead in the Empire, she did not cut down the armies of the States who a few years before had been hostile to her ; nor were there journalists in Berlin with so little penetration as to set forth a formidable array of figures with a view to showing that Saxony and Hanover and Darmstadt were not to be trusted with armies of their own. We found no argument upon the incident ; we cite it merely as an illustration. It helps us to realise that there is a difference between the genuinely Imperial idea, and that spirit of timidity which, if it had play in this matter, would lead to rash things being done, and would surround the Government of India with real difficulties and dangers. Why tell the native States, in the most practical and conspicuous way that is open to us, that we are afraid of them? Would it not be just as easy, and infinitely more politic, to impress them with a sense of their relationship to the Empire, and to make it to their interest to fulfil the obligations of that relationship? We cannot interfere in the manner suggested without acting *ultra vires*. But we can, if we choose, turn the edge of every sword in the native States by a discreet and skilful diplomacy. For what purpose but this is the Foreign Department, with its staff of competent and experienced official agents, maintained by the Supreme Government? Some of the best traditions of the Indian service are those which centre around the ach

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

OCCUPATION OF KELUNG.

AMOY, Oct. 5.

Admiral Courbet has occupied Kelung, and the Chinese batteries at Tamsui have been dismantled by Admiral Lespes.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

CAIRO, Oct. 5.

Nubar Pasha, in reply to the protest of the Caisse of the Public Debt against the suspension of the sinking fund, states that the measure is urgently necessary in view of the situation of the Treasury.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley arrived at Wady Halfa to-day.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook left here for Assouan to-day.

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

In consequence of a published statement that the Quetta railway was about to be abandoned, Mr. Cross has publicly denied that such was the case, and says that the cost of making it is estimated at three millions sterling.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 6.

The *Indian Daily News* and the *Englishman* both call for a public inquiry into the late railway accident, not being satisfied with the railway authorities' conclusion that the fault lay with the engine-driver Cummings. The guard of the passenger train and some of the passengers say that the distant signal was not at danger.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 5.

The 5th Madras Sappers, which are under orders for Quetta, left Bangalore this evening in two special troop trains. Colonel Hodding commands. The strength is—eight European officers and 731 rank and file.

THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

The north-east monsoon has set in. Rain has fallen over all the eastern talugs.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

All teams for the Rifle Meeting have arrived. The shooting opens on the 7th.

THE RESIDENT.

The British Resident returns from Mysore to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, Oct. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
4 per cents. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ " "	98½
3 " " Consols for account	101⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	107½
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	50 13-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, October 5.

10 p.m.	77·8

MONDAY, October 6.

6 a.m.	75·7
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	87·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tehran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Tehoran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Sue perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Haiphong to Hongkong, Saigon to Hongkong, line interrupted.

THE Shrawaks of Bibay held a meeting at their temple at Pydhonoi on Sunday last, with a view to resist the proposed the Municipal Commissioner to take up a street improvement; a portion of a stable and a hurmsalla adjoining the temple. It was stated that both these buildings were necessary adjuncts to the temple; and if a portion of either were shared, the members of the community would be put to great inconvenience and difficulty, the value of their property would depreciate, and unless they purchased a suitable place in the vicinity it could be found difficult to maintain worship in the temple. A committee was appointed to confer and treat with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, with power, if necessary, to take proceedings in the High Court and the Privy Council, and to petition the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, during the costs of the proceedings out of the cal funds.

CAPTAIN HEXT, Diror of the Indian Marine, is at Simla. It is stated that the Government of India have consulted with him on the subject of the proposed docks at Calcutta.

THE total rainfall this monsoon at Egutpura up to Saturday evening was 85 inches, according to the Government kutcheri gauge.

ACCORDING to *Truth* Lord Ripon returns from India several months sooner than he had originally intended, because his health is becoming seriously impaired by the climate and Lady Ripon has suffered still more severely. Lord Ripon had proposed staying for some time in Italy on his way home, but the outbreak of cholera will no doubt lead him to abandon this plan. He is to be offered a Dukedom.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* has published an article commenting on the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India, in which it says:—"During his stay in Russia Lord Dufferin has always exhibited a desire to maintain the relations of the two countries upon a footing of mutual esteem, confidence, and goodwill. His Excellency has likewise been in a position to convince himself of the amicable and pacific disposition of the Russian Government towards England. It may therefore be expected that his influence as Viceroy will contribute towards allaying any difficulties that might arise between the two countries, and that he will effectively support the efforts of the Russian Government to substitute for the old antagonism, for which there is no longer any ground, relations of good understanding, mutual confidence, and reciprocity, which would be alike advantageous to England and Russia as well as in Europe, and to their interests in other parts of the world."

THE Home papers announce that when the Duke of Connaught returns to England in April next, the command of the Meerut division of the Bengal Army will be bestowed on Major-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, who commanded the Indian contingent in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and who now commands the Allahabad division of the Bengal Army. *Truth* says:—"The Queen was anxious that the Duke should come home this autumn, and was not without difficulty that he obtained permission from Her Majesty to pass another winter in India. The Duke and Duchess will probably return through America, by way of San Francisco; at least, they wish to do so."

THE detention at Sydney of the engineer of the P. and O. Co's steamer Indus, which is now lying in Bombay harbour, is caused under singular circumstances. It appears that two of the engineers of the vessel, named Strange and Denny, were entertaining some young ladies in the engineers' cabin, and that there was a revolver lying on the table. In the middle of the conversation, which was of an ordinary character, Albert Strange suddenly took hold of the weapon, and pointing it at his companion said, "There!" The revolver went off, and a bullet lodged in Denny's head. He was at once taken in an unconscious state to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a wound in the left temple, which had caused a fracture of the skull. The bullet had traversed the brain, and had lodged somewhere at the back of the head in such a position as would render its extraction at present a matter of extreme danger to the patient. Dr. Parsley reported the case as a very serious one. Strange was apprehended and taken to the Water Police Court. The hospital record states that the matter was simply an accident through "larking" with the weapon, and it is stated that both young men have been the best of friends, and that Strange was totally unaware that the revolver was loaded.

THE Archbishop of Goa has issued a circular condemning the articles which have appeared in the *Ultramar* regarding the Catholic religion. The letter is addressed to the parish priests, who are exhorted to fight with apostolical vigour against the doctrines. The parish priests and missionaries are prohibited from receiving the *Ultramar* in their residences and their "dependences." The *Ultramar*," says a correspondent, "is the second journal which comes under the episcopal hammer, but the blow this time is not so fatal as it was in the case of *A Cruz*. The prohibition this time extends only to priests and their dependencies. What is meant by the latter term it is difficult to imagine. However, the circular has given rise to many comments among the people living under the Archepiscopal jurisdiction, who very pertinently ask why the prohibition of the reading of the *Ultramar* should be restricted to priests, who, at all events, are better instructed in the Catholic doctrines, and well qualified to reject impious and heretical propositions."

THE subject of Mahomedan education is receiving increased attention in many parts of the Bombay Presidency. Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, in a recent tour in the South Maratha Country, had many conferences with his co-religionists on the subject. On the 24th of August more than five hundred Mahomedans assembled to meet him in the city of Kolhapur, and to them he explained at length the benefits of education and the disadvantages arising from the neglect of it. There being only one Hindustani school among more than 4,000 Musulmans, an application was forwarded to H. H. the Regent of Kolhapur, praying for the opening of a few more Hindustani schools in the city. Mr. Munshi has succeeded in getting a Hindustani school established in the cantonment for Mahomedan boys. The school is sanctioned by the Brigadier-General at Belgaum, and is to be maintained from the cantonment funds.

THE Dacca district offers a fine field for the Blue Ribbonites. Last year, it appears, there was an increase in the excise revenue of the district of Rs. 14,048. The consumption of country-spirits rose considerably owing to the large body of labourers employed on the Dacca and Mymensingh Railway construction. The only district in which an increase in the amount of ganja consumed was reported is Mymensingh. The causes assigned are a reduction in the rates of licence fees, agricultural prosperity, and "general non-payment of rents." The Commissioner of the Division suggested to Government that it might be advisable to raise the licence rates, to which proposal the Lieutenant-Governor replies that the whole subject of the consumption of intoxicating drugs will be exhaustively treated by the Excise Commission, and the conclusions arrived at on their report will determine what action should be taken in future to discourage the use of particular intoxicants.

ONE of the districts for the benefit of which the Bengal Tenancy Bill is especially intended is Mymensingh in the Dacca division, where landlords and tenants have been at variance in regard to rent questions for the past seven years. During the year 1883-4 this feeling of hostility was productive of no less than 262 riots. This was, it appears, a smaller number than in the previous year, and is attributed to the action taken by Government in the matter of the anti-rent agitation in the district. Of this same anti-rent agitation, the Lieutenant-Governor in a Resolution on the Commissioner's report says:—"Apart from the references to the estrangement of feeling subsisting in Backergunge between landlords and tenants, things went on smoothly enough during the year, except in Mymensingh, where very serious disputes regarding rent have existed for seven years past. These were during the year some few riots as they would spread, but the action taken has for the time prevented this. Still it is clear that the attitude of the parties is full of hostility and distrust, and that the state of truce which exists—a truce, however, during which the ryots pay no rent—is maintained only until the fate of the Tenancy Bill is known. Should the Bill become law next session, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates no trouble in restoring peace between the contending parties."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us regarding the disaster on the Eastern Bengal Railway, suggests that railway employés throughout India should form themselves into a union, connected with which should be a fund for the relief of the wives and families who have been rendered destitute by the loss of their husbands and fathers through such accidents as that which has just occurred in Bengal.

GENERAL ZELENOY, who has been appointed chief of the Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, is a distinguished officer, who acted as Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in 1880.

Truth has reason to believe that during the approaching session of Parliament the House of Commons will be favoured with a message requesting that a provision may be made for Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

THE Russians are not too much absorbed in Afghanistan to neglect the affairs of the farther East. If there is to be a general scramble for the heritage of China, Russia may as well be "in it." The island of Quelpart, at the entrance of the Corean Sea, would, it is felt, be a convenient "place of arms" for any Power that wants a commanding position in those seas. So a Russian ironclad has gone there in order to be ready for contingencies. And if France shows a disposition to give Corea, which is not hers, to Japan, who would like to have it, Quelpart Island may come to form a convenient addition to the dominions of His Majesty the Czar.

RECENT news from the Kuldja border shows how useless even the most clearly drawn frontiers are to prevent complications between half-nomad tribes, owing allegiance to one Power, and the regular garrisons of another. A band of Kirghiz have, according to the Russian military authorities, crossed the frontier, killed some guards, and escaped into China. The Chinese have expressed their readiness to deliver the offenders to the Russians; and the Governor-General has despatched troops to receive them. The matter may end here; but it is at least possible that the Chinese may find themselves unable to fulfil their promise. The Kirghiz may be too strong, or they may have retired to the steppes or the mountains; or finally, they may satisfy the Chinese that they were not the aggressors. Any one of these cases affords the material for a very pretty quarrel between the two empires.

MARY KALIUSHNIA, the young lady who, in imitation of Vera Sasulitch's attempt, a few years ago at St. Petersburg upon the life of General Trepoff, lately tried to shoot Colonel Katensky, chief of the Odessa gendarmes, in his cabinet at Odessa, where he had granted her an interview in reference to some police business, has been tried by the Odessa military tribunal with closed doors, and sentenced to twenty years' hard labour—that is to say, to incarceration for that period in the famous Castle of Schlusselburg. She acknowledged the act, but would not state what her motive was. No doubt it was political. Several political arrests have again taken place at Odessa, especially of students and young ladies, one of the latter being a doctor of medicine. A student named Halpern has had to find bail in 2,500 roubles, and a merchant named Rapoport bail in 1,000. For some time past Odessa has been free from these painful occurrences.

THE correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Kimberley, says:—Commissioner Rhodes and Mr. Bower, the Imperial Secretary, have returned from Bechuanaland. At Goshen their mission was a complete failure, the Commissioner being openly insulted, and acts of illegal violence committed in his presence. Montsioa was obliged to part with his territory to the Boers, and to promise to submit all disputed cases to the arbitration of the Transvaal Government. In Stellaland, Mr. Lower, to please the Boers, arrested Lennox, *alias* "Scotty," who had checked the action of the intruders by "lifting" their cattle. He also disbanded the local police. The country is to be allowed self-government under British protection, and, pending the questionable annexation by the Cape, the Commissioner is to have a veto. There is no written Constitution. The Boer land titles are confirmed, and Transvaal law is to be administered. The net result of English interference has been deplorable. The natives are sacrificed and the trade route closed. The British flag has been hidden to save it from insult. The new system of protection and the veto are equally illusory.

A TRULY extraordinary story is told by an old schoolfellow of M. Lemaire, late French Consul-General at Shanghai and recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Hué. Twenty-five years ago he was at school at Tonnerre. There, with unconsciousness of his destiny, he was nicknamed Jaunot, on account of his singularly yellow complexion. He was a quiet lad, not brilliant, often bullied by his comrades, and somewhat hardly treated by his professors. When fifteen he passed a vacation with an uncle in Burgundy, and had for companion a cousin much younger than himself. Their delight was to play at soldiers. Lemaire shouldered a rusty flint gun, and the cousin flourished an old sabre. One day it was agreed that they should get up some wine from the cellar, not with any pilfering intention, but merely to play at soldiers plundering. As the cousin was mounting the cellar-stairs, Lemaire exclaimed, "Here is the enemy!" and pulled the trigger of his gun. It happened to be loaded, and the shot blew out the brains of the young cousin. Lemaire's family, horrified at the event, sent him to sea as a cabin-boy. Nothing was heard of him for years, as he sent no letters home. At last it was found out that he had established himself at Saigon, had learned Chinese, and was employed as interpreter at the French Consulate. Later news came that he had married a Cochin-Chinese lady (whether a native or a settler is not stated), and now the result of that unfortunate shot with the flint gun is that he is recognized as the most accomplished diplomatist that France can find to conduct her affairs among the yellow people.

"BLESSED are the peacemakers", is anything but a comforting text in China but at present. In a Decree published in a recent number of the *Peking Gazette* it is said that as the French have been extravagant in their demands and threats, and have been the first to commence hostilities, and as China has always treated them with courteous toleration and has already exercised the principles of humanity and rectitude to their fullest possible extent; and the conditions constituting a state of war being now complete; should any one submit any remarks on the subject of indemnity or propositions of a pacific tenour he will at once be handed over to the Board of Punishments for correction. And as the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen should, in order to be competent for that office, be men who combine natural ability with a capacity for applying it in a proper manner, and who are able to maintain the dignity of the Constitution, the ministers Chou Chia-mei, Wu Ting-fen, K'un Kang, Chou Te-jun, Chan Yin-huan, and Ch'en Lan-pin "need not do duty in the Tsung-li-Yamen." The faults attributed to these dismissed ministers are such as we generally find in Decrees: incapacity to understand the foreign question and incompatibility of opinion with colleagues. But the real reason for their being deprived of office was that they were in favour of a peaceable policy. This Decree is regarded in the North as indicative of the complete triumph of the war party.

THE punishment meted out to law-breakers in Shanghai occasionally takes a curious form. Thus in a case of kidnapping an old woman was sentenced to receive twenty blows on the cheek with a shoe sole, and the punishment was inflicted in court. Another woman, for infidelity, received similar punishment, while her guilty partner was awarded twenty blows with the bamboo. Both these sentences were carried out, while the magistrate read the husband a lecture in consequence of his erring wife stating that he had not supported her, but that he had been living on the money she earned and was wearing the coat of the man he had accused. In India we have happily outlived this rough and ready mode of awarding justice.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT ELPHINSTONE, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has proceeded to sea on short leave of absence.

SURGEON WALTER COURY, Indian Medical Department, attached to the 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, has applied for furlough, and expects to proceed on preparatory leave shortly.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding the Calcutta District, accompanied by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery and Staff, have inspected Fort Fulta with a view of selecting a practice-range there.

ON the departure of the 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment from Peshawur to Aden, 145 time expired men and invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. White, and Lieutenants J. Vans-Agnew and D. C. Pollott, will be left behind at Peshawur.

THE Calcutta District details under the command of Captain G. A. B. Knyvett Leighton, 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (officiating Paymaster), was to leave Howrah at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th instant, halting at Dinapore yesterday and arriving at Allahabad to-day. They have been allotted a passage in the Malabar, Captain F. Morris, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Lieutenant A. C. E. McKinstry, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, having been placed on duty with the party.

THE officers named below will proceed to England with the invalids, &c., under orders for Deolali for embarkation in the troopship leaving Bombay on the 21st November, 1884. Captain Heaton will join the party at Madras. Additional officers required to accompany the party will be detailed by the general officers commanding divisions and districts from which the men are proceeding. These officers will travel to and fro on duty at the public expense. All the men's discharge documents are to be disposed of as ordered in the Regulations for the Discharge of Soldiers of the British Forces serving in India:—Captain W. Heaton, 2nd Battalion S.W. Borderers, under orders to join the regimental depôt. Lieutenant W. C. Cox, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire L. I., under orders to join the regimental depôt. Lieutenant J. F. Campbell, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, under orders to join the regimental depôt.

"ONE who has had personal experience" makes the following serious statements in *Truth* respecting the gambling on board troopships. The sooner the matter is inquired into the better:—

A hardly less damning indictment than that which has lately been brought against certain American liners and their officers with regard to excessive gambling on boardship could well be brought against Her Majesty's troopships—notably those on the Indian establishment. There are, of course, certain marked differences to be carefully borne in mind, as to the number who play and the game played; still, the question is only one of degree—the principle is the same in both cases. On board a troopship play does not go on all day long, it is true, but only on most afternoons and every night between the mess and the bugle sounding "lights out." As to the games played, although "nap," or "euchre," or "loo" are by no means unknown in quiet corners of the saloon, by far the favourite "gamble" is whist—sixpenny points and unlimited betting on the rubber. The reason for the preference is not far to seek. "Nap," "loo," or "euchre," if played openly, might perchance, as games of hazard, bring down a rebuke—for high moral reasons, of course—from authority—i.e., the Commanding Officer—which authority, however, could not in any way take exception to so virtuous-seeming and guileless a game as whist. As an instance of the sums at stake sometimes, the case of one gallant officer may be mentioned, who had lost £120 between Portsmouth and Aden, although he won it all back again, and £80 to boot, in the week's sail across the Indian Ocean from Aden to Bombay. The military authorities in Pall Mall would earn the gratitude of many a parent who can ill afford any allowance to his son, by looking to this.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Oct. 6.—The barometer has risen during the past twenty-four hours at a few stations in the Punjab, the Northern Circars, and the Carnatic; but has fallen generally elsewhere. The readings have become very uniform ranging from just below 29·90 in the Gangetic plain to just above 30·0 inches on the Malabar Coast. Owing to the uniformity of pressure, the wind is light. It is north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, westerly in Bengal, very variable over the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and the Carnatic, and north-north-westerly on the wester coast. At Bangalore rain has fallen somewhat heavily, and at several stations on the Northern Circars and the Carnatic there have been showers. In Burma and East Bengal rain though light has been general, but elsewhere the rainfall has been confined to a few local showers. Rain to-day:—Bangalore, 24 inches; Coimbatore and Nellore, 1 inch; Silchar, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Bellary, and Nagapatam 1 inch. Previous Nellore, has 3 inches; Gorakhpur and Mozaffarpore, 1½ inch; Sebsagar, Amritsi, and Promé, 1 inch.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

C. I. HORSE *VS.* POONA.

THE game last evening for the Tournament Cup resulted in the victory of the Central India Horse, for the third year successively, by 3 goals to nil. A detailed report will be given in our next issue.

THE MODEL "MAID-OF-ALL-WORK."

UNDER this heading the Earl of Dufferin's appointment as Viceroy of India forms the subject of a cartoon in the number of *Punch* which came to hand by yesterday's mail. It will be remembered that the new Viceroy, when holding the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, spoke of himself as "Maid-of-all-work" to the Government. Mr. Lindley Sambourne cleverly depicts his lordship in the dress and cap of an English servant, with her box ready packed and labelled "India," receiving a packet of credentials at the hand of *Mr. Punch*, who remarks with reference to the housemaid's broom in her hand:—"You're taking a brand-new broom with you, Duffy Mavourneen; and with the excellent character you've got from your previous situations, I do hope you'll find your new place suit you." To this Duffy (the "maid-of-all-work") replies, dropping a curtsey:—"Sure, I thank ye, Sir; and won't I do my best to give satisfaction." The accompanying verses are:—

Maid-of-All-Work! Way, yes, for what work comes amiss
To your tact and tidiness, Duffy, my dear!
Such a natty Colleen very seldom is seen,
And if ever case called for your skill, it is here.
A broom you can twirl with the handiest girl
That ever old Ireland sent over the blue.
Things want putting straight, 'tisn't 've been muddled of late,
And if anyone's good for the task, sure it's *you!*

You have had "situations" in various stations,
At home and abroad, in the East and the West,
The South and the North; and you're next going forth
To a "place" that will put e'en your skill to the test.
For your briskest new broom you will find lots of room;
To handle it well and without any risk
To so much *brie-a-brac*, will demand all your knack
In avoiding the chance of a dangerous whisk.

Some Indian ware will require as much care
As those quaint Poonah figures so fragile and brittle.
But not in the manner of rash Mary Anner
You'll work, and of doubt we have no jot or tittle.
A Maid-of-all-Work who has served even the Turk
Without one spill or smash, might be trusted to deal
With the Mighty Mogul without muddle or mull,
By too frisky an action of elbow or heel.

Your credentials, in fine, are so good, Duffy mine,
That now you are going "to better yourself,"
'Tis yourself we can trust just as deftly to dust
Midst choice Indian bowls as we did sometimes at delf.
So, when you make start, where for *your* finished art,
O Duffy Mavourneen, there's plenty of room,
Punch hastens to wish you fair play and fair issue,
"More power to your elbow, best luck to your broom!"

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following resolution has been forwarded to us for publication:—

No. 3647.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th October 1884.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Museums and Exhibitions No. 1,025-Ex.—32-13, dated 16th September, 1884:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Monteath's letter No. 3,165, dated the 1st instant, expressing a hope that, for reasons there urged, the Government of India will approve the proposal to open the Bombay Exhibition on the 1st, or at all events on the 15th December, 1886.

"2. In reply, I am to say, in continuation of this Department's telegram of the 30th ultimo, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has no objection to the Bombay Exhibition being opened in December, 1886, and that, of the two dates in that month suggested in your letter, the 15th would be preferable, as allowing more time for the return of exhibits from London. The Government of India wishes to explain, with special advertence to the telegram above cited, that it cannot at present undertake to say how far Local Governments will be able to make the same preparations and give the same assistance while still hampered with their responsibilities for the London Exhibition, as they would be, doubtless, glad to render at a later date. The Government of India will, as already intimated in my No. 767, dated the 22nd July, 1884, invite them to afford similar co-operation to that given in the case of Calcutta; it is likely that some of the Provinces will for financial reasons of a special character, as well as on account of the London Exhibition, be unable to afford assistance in an equally liberal manner.

"3. The appended correspondence will explain the nature of the assistance given by the Government of India to the Calcutta Exhibition. The General Government placed at the disposal of the Government of India a sum of money, Rs. 80,000,—(1) for distribution to Local Governments, who, on that occasion supplemented the amount distributed by grants from Provincial funds; (2) for a national collection of products and rough manufactures, and their arrangement in the Exhibition.

"The Government of Bengal also placed the services of Dr. Watt at the disposal of the Government of India to arrange and catalogue the collection.

"4. It seems desirable that if the assistance of the Government of India and Local Government is required on the present occasion, somewhat the same course should be adopted as in the case of Calcutta. A larger grant will, however, be required for the reasons already given, than that contributed by the Bengal Government. It will be understood that all exhibits purchased by Bombay money will remain the property of the Bombay Government.

"5. A minor portion of the grant would be retained, as in the case of Bengal, for the expenditure entailed in the Central Exhibition Office of the Government of India, both for corresponding and arranging with Local Governments, and for making any collection of a national character, i. e., survey, forests, &c., as well as for an economic collection if it is wished by the Bombay Government.

"6. With reference to this last, I am to state that Dr. Watt, who superintended the Calcutta collection, has since been employed in completing an economic dictionary or descriptive catalogue of products, and will during the next eighteen months be engaged in making a corresponding collection of products and rough manufactures for London. It would be convenient if the Bombay Government could arrange with the Government of India to utilise Dr. Watt's labours by supplying funds for a complete duplicate collection and by providing Dr. Watt with a Bombay officer who would assist him in his work, as well as receive and take charge the duplicate collection for Bombay.

"7. If these general proposals meet with the acquiescence of the Bombay Government, it will be also convenient that the Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India should in the first week of November when that officer will be in Bombay be permitted to meet some officer of the Bombay Government and settle with him preliminary arranangements in further detail."

Dead-official letter from E. C. Buck, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the address of the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, dated 19th September 1884:—

"In reading paragraph 6 of No. 1025—32-13-Exhibitions, issued 16th September, 1884, with our 26-Ex. of 16th February, please understand that so far as the Bombay Government is concerned in the duplicate product collection it will receive it without being called on for any further contribution. But the collection for the Economic Court of the London Exhibition will include a number of special exhibits and primary manufactures, which it was not intended to include in the collection of raw products to which reference is made in the February letter.

"It would probably be a very great advantage to both the Government of India and the Bombay Government to make in concert a thoroughly complete collection both of raw products and of primary manufactures with a full complement of illustratory diagrams, models, &c., for an Economic Court."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the letter of the Government of India, with enclosures, should be forwarded to the President of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee with an intimation that the Governor in Council concurs with the Government of India in thinking that in the circumstances explained the 15th December 1886 will be the most suitable date for the opening of the Exhibition, and that the assistance of the Government of India and the Local Governments in the manner proposed will be most useful. The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam should be advised to call a meeting of Guarantors as soon as possible for the purpose of arranging for the appointment of an Executive Committee with a view to the necessary steps pointed out by the Government of India being taken. The Governor in Council is of opinion that twelve members of the Committee should be nominated by the guarantors, and four by Government.

2. The promptness with which His Excellency the Governor General in Council has responded to the request for assistance should be acknowledged with thanks. It should be stated that the Governor in Council concurs in regarding the form of assistance proposed as the most suitable, but that as the general expenditure on the Exhibition will be defrayed from advances made on guarantee bonds, it will be for the Exhibitors' Committee to decide what amount should be placed at the disposal of the Government of India for the purposes indicated and that the decision of the Committee on this point will be communicated hereafter.

3. As the collection of economic products and rough manufactures will however become the property of Government, the cost of it will be defrayed out of Provincial Revenues. The Governor in Council has already expressed his willingness to pay for a collection of raw products similar to that prepared for the Calcutta Exhibition, and will be glad to make the further contribution required for a more complete collection of raw products as well as a collection of primary manufactures with illustratory diagrams and models. Dr. McDonald, Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, who has already rendered valuable service in collecting raw products for the Calcutta Exhibition, will give Dr. Watt all necessary aid, and will take charge of the duplicate collection, which will be deposited in the Museum.

4. Mr. Gilvant should be requested to confer with the Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India on his visit to Bombay in the first week in November for the purpose of settling arrangements in further detail.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

THE NEW VICEROY.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on September 14, stated:—Lord Dufferin was received yesterday in audience by the Sultan. His Majesty, in the course of conversation, was pleased to express in cordial terms his regret at Lord Dufferin's departures, and his congratulations that his lordship had been chosen to fill such a high and important position.

Two days later the same correspondent wrote respecting Lord Dufferin's departure for London. Lord and Lady Dufferin left here to-day by steamer for Varna, where they will take the Orient express for Vienna. In Vienna they remain one night, and arrive in London probably on Monday. Shortly before his departure from the Embassy a deputation of British residents waited on his Excellency and presented him with an address, in which they expressed to him their profound appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his arduous duties as Her Majesty's representative, their deep regret at his departure, and their hearty congratulations on his being appointed Viceroy of India. The address gave expression likewise to the gratitude of the English community to Lady Dufferin for her amiable hospitality, and the services rendered by her to works of charity. The Diplomatic Corps and a large number of friends of all nationalities were present to wish his Excellency God Speed, and the expression on every face showed plainly how completely all hearts have been won by Lord and Lady Dufferin, and how deep is the universal regret caused by their departure.

The *Temps* (Paris) recording Lord Dufferin's new appointment said:—In a few days he will leave the post in which his indefatigable activity and eminent faculties during three years have had a wide field for action. Of the English aristocracy, so rich in political talent, few men have of late years held more important and varied appointments. His work in the Ottoman capital will leave a mark on the diplomatic history of the East. His mission in Egypt after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was the unique case of an Ambassador presiding over the organization of the country of a Sovereign to whom he was accredited without the acceptance, may, against the will of that Sovereign. The haughty style of the British diplomatist did not make him a favourite on the Bosphorus, but it gave him a *prestige* among the Turks which milder manners, perhaps, would not have secured for him; and great Britain prefers awe to popularity. The unusual aptitudes of the bold and brilliant diplomatist will find a field worthy of them in India."

From Calcutta, the *Times* correspondent telegraphed on the 14th ultimo the following respecting the reception of the news in India:—The news of the selection of Lord Dufferin as Lord Ripon's successor has been received by the entire Anglo-Indian community with feelings of unqualified satisfaction. Public opinion in India has long indicated him as the fittest of all possible candidates for the Viceregal throne, while the journals of every shade of politics unite in declaring that the choice, of the Ministry could not have fallen on a better man, and in pointing out that Lord Dufferin's experience in Canada and at Constantinople and St. Petersburg pre-eminently qualifies him for taking the reins of Government in India at a moment when strained race feelings within and Russian menace beyond the borders have become questions of the gravest importance.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

TELEGRAMS FROM GENERAL GORDON.

THREE identical cipher telegrams from General Gordon, dated Khartoum, August 26, were received on Thursday by the Khedive, Sir Evelyn Baring and Nubar Pasha. The text of the telegrams is as follows:—

I am awaiting the arrival of British troops, in order to evacuate the Egyptian garrison. Send me Zobehr Pasha, and pay him a yearly salary of £3,000. I shall surrender the Soudan to the Sultan as soon as 200,000 Turkish troops have arrived. If the rebels kill the Egyptians you will be answerable for the blood. I require £300,000 for soldiers' pay, my daily expenses being £1,500.

Within a few days I shall take Berber, where I have sent Colonel Stewart, Mr. Power, and the French Consul, with a good number of troops and Bashi-Bazouks, who, after a fortnight's stay there, will burn Chetoun and then return to Khartoum. Colonel Stewart will first go to Dongola, and then to the Equator, to bring back the garrisons from thence.

I disbelieve the report of the Mahdi's coming, and hope the Soudanese will kill him. If Turkish troop should arrive they should come by Dongola and Kassala, and you should give them £300,000.

The Mudir of Dongola states that he has received a message from General Gordon saying that he has defeated the rebels at Halfieh between Khartoum and Shendy. In the engagement two sheikhs were killed. A portion of General Gordon's force holds the place.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

A fight took place on Thursday, Sept. 12, near Disibil, on the road to Berber, between Osman Digma's forces 4,000 strong, and the friendly Amarars tribes under Mahmoud Ali, numbering about 1,000. The greater part of Mahmoud's men were away procuring food at the time of the encounter and reinforcements and provisions sent from Suakim failed to arrive in time. The consequence was that the Amarars were defeated and driven into the mountains Mahmoud Ali's eldest son and fourteen of the "friendlies" were killed, and many wounded. There was subsequently another fight between the friendly tribe of the Amarars and the Hadendowas in the mountains near Sinkat. It appears that the Suakim police and fifty men of the Amarar tribe, with forty rifles, while escorting a convoy of supplies and thirty women, were attacked on Monday by 200 Hadendowas, some of whom were on horseback and others on foot. A messenger came to Suakim on Monday night to beg for reinforcements, and another arrived on Tuesday morning with a similar request. Major Chermside sent off 100 men to assist the Amarars, who, however, in the meantime gained a complete victory, which was, it is said, mainly owing to the efforts of the police. Osman Digma's nephew and sixty Hadendowas were killed. The loss of the Amarars in killed and wounded was twenty. They captured a quantity of booty and nineteen horses, mules, and camels. The Amarars followed up this victory by advancing against the main body of the Hadendowas. They fought them for four hours, ultimately dislodging them from their position, and killing many of them in the subsequent pursuit.

The Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that he has followed a body of rebels to Assel killing a number of them, and making many more prisoners. Major Kitchener has telegraphed from Debbah to Cairo the following:—

"Mohamed Tamil, chief clerk at the Mudiryeh, Darfour, has arrived here, by way of Khartoum and Berber. He states that Mohamed Elkheir at Berber has 2,300 soldiers prisoners unarmed, 200 blacks, and 3,000 of the Gualini tribe armed with rifles. The treasury is untouched. Walls are built on the banks of the river to resist any attack from Gordon, and they have now commencement, five fresh ammunition. They have also two disabled guns brought from Suakim. Abou Segek, chief of the Rohatat tribe, has 6,000 armed men. They had heard of Gordon's victories. Most tribes are tired of lawless misrule and interruption of trade, and are inclined to rejoin the Government, but are afraid. The Mahdi's force is Ambukol."

LORD WOLSELEY'S EXPEDITION.

Lord Wolseley has issued orders for the formation of a camel corps for his expedition up the Nile. This body is to be drawn from the Household Troops, the Foot Guards, and the sixteen cavalry regiments in the United Kingdom. Each regiment and battalion has been directed to furnish forty-four rank-and-file and two officers, which will give a gross total of nearly twelve hundred men. The news that a corps was to be formed created great enthusiasm among the troops from among whom the selection was to be made. It will indicate the feelings of the men to simply state that at a parade of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Windsor about five hundred men responded to the call for volunteers, the number required being forty-four. Other reinforcements have been ordered by Lord Wolseley. One regiment will be the 2nd Royal Sussex (107th Foot), and another the 1st Battalion of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd), and third the Royal Lothian Scots (1st Battalion, formerly the 1st Regiment of Foot. The two first-named are at Malta, and the last at Barbadoes. It is reported that in the event of the expedition proceeding by the Nile route, it is proposed to push on eight battalions of troops to Berber, while two will guard the line of communications. Three of the battalions will remain at Berber while five will move upon Khartoum. The Nasiffheir has passed the Great Gate Cataract without accident, and there remained but one easy cataract between the steamers and Sarras. Three men have been drowned beside the Nassiffheir. Two British sailors were jerked out of their boat, which was swamped, and they and one of three other blue-jackets, who tried to rescue them were drowned.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Further correspondence has been issued respecting the affairs of Egypt, including the text of the commission to Lord Northbrook as her Majesty's High Commissioner to inquire and report upon the affairs of Egypt, dated the 12th of August, 1884, which is as follows:—

Victoria R. et I.—Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., to our right trusty and right well-be

of the Imperial train, were made to swear allegiance to the Czar before being allowed to enter upon their duties. At all the viaducts along the route to Skiernievice sappers cleared away the soil to the depth of three feet around the supports, presumably as a precaution against dynamite.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

DEFEAT OF CHINESE TROOPS.

THERE is news from Shanghai that 2,000 French troops had been landed at Kimpai, and had attacked and defeated the Chinese with heavy loss. The accuracy of the number of French troops is doubted.

THE Cabinet Council held on Saturday (Sept. 14), at the Quai d'Orsay, under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry, was almost exclusively occupied with the Franco-Chinese question. It was decided to pursue with energy the execution of the mandate which the Government considered it received from the Chamber on the 15th of August. The reprisals which are to constitute the chastisement of China for her "treachery at Bacsie" are not to be limited to the exploits of Admiral Courbet on the Min, but, as has been previously announced, are to comprise the seizure of important pledges. According to the *Republique Francaise*, the Ministry has no choice in the matter, and must persevere in that policy till "the programme sketched out for it by Parliament has been completely carried out." Admiral Courbet is not, however, yet prepared to continue the action he has commenced against China. At the Cabinet Council Admiral Peyron, Minister of the Marine, communicated to his colleagues the despatches he had received from the French naval commander in Chinese waters. From them it appears that Admiral Courbet was occupied in ensuring the means of action necessary for the achievement of further operations, which, though great secrecy prevails concerning them, are represented as destined to prove much more important than the destruction of Foochow Arsenal and the bombardment of the Min Forts.

THE Shanghai Chamber passed a resolution at "a meeting of all nationalities" held in that city on Wednesday, appealing to the British, German, and American Government to use their good offices in bringing about a settlement of the dispute between France and China, and calling upon the Chambers of Commerce of the several countries to support this appeal. The correspondent of the *Times* at Foochow says that the public are agitated at the position of affairs, and meetings are being summoned to urge mediation or a French march on Peking. He adds:—"Complications are occurring daily, and are certain to involve neutrals. As regards England, the unprepared condition of Singapore and Hong Kong is well known, and the weakness of our fleet, specially in the matter of armament, is appalling. The smallest French vessels possess Yavasseur and machine guns. The Audacious is the only English vessel that is decently armed. The French can fire eight to our one with their guns; while their crews are as ten to two compared with the English. England, whose interests are equivalent to 99 per cent, is the only Power not preparing."

THE Peking correspondent of the *Times*, in a despatch dated the 15th of August, says that on the previous day the Council of Yamen sent another circular despatch to the various Legations detailing their grievances against France:—

They deplore the refusal by France of the proffered mediation of America, and profess equal willingness to adopt the case to any other friendly Power. Yielding to no European State in their respect for treaty obligations, the Chinese Ministers indignantly repel the accusation of a breach of the convention of the 11th of May, and will accept all the consequences if any violation is proved against them before an impartial tribunal. On the other hand, they charge the French with several distinct breaches of the treaty, and say that if any penalties have been incurred it is by the King of Annam, who should be made to return his seals to China. The advance of the French troops in June was contrary to stipulations, and the Chinese protest against the hostile demonstration at Foochow pending friendly negotiations at Shanghai, and against the attack in time of peace on Keelung, which France holds for a ransom of $3,000,000. The Chinese Government has given orders to avoid a breach of the peace where possible, is most desirous to maintain friendly relations with France, and will do anything compatible with honour to attain that end, but refuses to pay an indemnity. The Chinese Government hope the European Powers collectively will devise some means of saving the dispute consistent with the dignity of China; otherwise it must resist French aggression with such strength as China possesses, holding France responsible for all damage to general trade and injury to the persons and property of neutrals. The telegram Yamen refers to existing treaties as having not all been subscribed spontaneously, yet as having been scrupulously kept, even where injurious to China; the Ministers hoping that a better acquaintance would induce the Powers to amend the objectionable provisions.

THE correspondent adds:—The Tsungli Yamen of course avoid allusion to the secret history of recent incidents, which, however, is not unknown to the French. Apart from historical accuracy, which is always a weak point in Chinese statements, the present despatch is dignified and moderate, except where it attributes French reluctance to mediation to the consciousness that they are wrong.

LIEUTENANT Geoffrey Hobbard, navigating lieutenant of H.M.S. Zephyr, died on Sunday night from the wound inflicted upon him by a shot from the Kinpai Fort in the Min River.

OUTRAGES AGAINST THE BRITISH FLAG.

THE latest mail news from China is to the effect that at the Woosung bar there are a dozen Chinese gunboats and a barge bearing an enormous piece of artillery. The gunboats are, it appears, manned by a certain number of Europeans. The fort is strongly armed; 10,000 men have been working to make a double enciente and are now constructing a road connecting the fort with the arsenal at Shanghai. The population is quiet. The Taotai answers for the tranquility of the population as long as the fort is not attacked. Eight ships of all nationalities are anchored before the concessions. France is represented by the *Parseval*. The French Consul at Canton, M. Sherser, has quitted his Consulate by order of the Minister and resides now in Hongkong. There is a rumour that the Germans have protested against the manner in which the French have acted, and that the Chinese Government are complaining that the English have acted contrary to the laws of neutrals in allowing English pilots to serve with the French. La Galissonière arrived on the 3rd instant at Hongkong for repairs. She has still in her hull two unexploded shells; a third made a very serious opening below the water line. The French Consul for Foochow and his wife are on board.

A Foochow correspondent, writing on the 12th September, writes:—The natives of this port have since the bombardment of Pagoda Anchorage and the forts, been displaying their characteristic peculiarities by acting in contrariety to what a more civilised people, desirous of peace, would do, and their recent extraordinary boasted delays them from receiving the slightest consideration. Although so ignominiously defeated, they are still persistent in the belief of their superiority over foreign powers, and are giving encouragement to what they most dread, namely, the bombardment of the city. Although the necessity for such an operation is to be deplored, still it is almost becoming a necessary evil, if foreigners are to continue to reside here. Outrages against the British flag are becoming of daily occurrence since the Zephyr affair, although after the latter an apology was tendered and an assurance given by the high authorities that outrages should not be further molested. On the afternoon of the 8th instant the steamhawk chartered by the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Company to run between Foochow and Sharp Peak, was returning, in broad daylight, from the latter place, when, whilst passing Kimpai, three gingal shots were fired at her; after which the crew wisely returned to Sharp Peak and lodged a complaint with the Admiral. On the following morning Captain Beanton, of H. B. M.'s Merlin, went on shore at Kimpai to enquire the reason for firing a neutral flag, when he received the reply that it was play pingin. The offence was repeated yesterday, as will be seen by the following Express, issued this morning by the Telegraph Company:—"The Company's [illegible] upon yesterday when approaching Kimpai Forts, a shower of singal balls striking the water within 20 feet of her. She put back to Foochow and whether she will run again or not will depend upon the action taken by the British Authorities. She was flying the red Ensign aft and the Navy flag—provided for her by Capt. Brenton—at the bow. Such diversion may be capital amusement to the natives, who know that foreign steam launches are defenceless, and hence there is no risk in attacking them, but such offences certainly require official action. It may say that the Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company is using every endeavour to keep up telegraphic communication, which is, however, a most difficult matter, as the Chinese crews of the chartered launches refuse to take the risk of running the blockade between here and Sharp Peak, and this is scarcely surprising.

AS I prognosticated in a recent letter, the proclamation issued by the British Consul has had just the opposite effect to that desired, as since the former has been demolished, the *literati* have placarded another, calling upon the populace to make no distinction between foreigners of various nationalities, and to pay no regard to the flags placed over the houses and private residencies. Individual members of the community are being daily insulted and menaced whilst passing through the public streets in their chairs, and although complaints are sent in, no attempt is made to punish the offenders, the stereotyped reply of the Viceroy being that foreigners ought to effect the arrest of such offenders—a thing utterly impossible.

In regard to the firing upon the Zephyr, the *Shanghai Courier* says:—On Saturday morning, the French gunboat Vipere, which had previously been lying off Sharp Peak, had come up the river, and had been shelling the forts below the Kimpai Pass, where the Chinese had already commenced to rebuild the fortifications. The Vipere retired after throwing a few shells. The British gunboat Zephyr entered the Min River shortly afterwards, and the Chinese mistook her for the Vipere—a circumstance which is not to be wondered at: the Vipere and Zephyr are both barquentine rigged, and are similar in appearance in every respect, the only difference being that the Vipere has a straight stem and the Zephyr a cutwater. As the Zephyr would come end on to the forts, her ensign might not be visible; and as even an experienced foreign navigator might mistake the one vessel for the other at a distance, it is not to be wondered at that the Chinese thought she was the Vipere returning to shell the forts. The Zephyr passed up to Nantai on Saturday afternoon, relieving the Merlin, and when the latter vessel went out of the Min River, on Sunday, she had her colours dying at three mast heads, so that the Chinese might made no mistake about it.

ELOPEMENT WITH A MINISTER.

EXCITEMENT has been caused at Tullamore by the elopement with a Presbyterian minister, the Reverend William Scott Frackleton, of a married woman named Browne, the mother of three or four children. The woman is the wife of a watchmaker and jeweller from Scotland; and, while officiating at Tullamore Presbyterian Church, the minister lodged with the family. Recently Mr. Frackleton withdrew from his ministerial position in Tullamore and through some influence a position in Australia. A few days ago he took his departure for the scene of his new labours, and simultaneously Mrs. Browne left her house. From a neighbouring town she wrote to her husband, saying that she was on her way to see her mother in Scotland; but suspicions being aroused in Mr. Browne's mind by the abstraction of a number of domestic articles, as well as by other circumstances, he communicated with those to whom his wife had stated that she was journeying and had his forebodings of the worst confirmed. Knowing that Mr. Frackleton was to proceed from Belfast, and being put in possession of facts which placed it beyond the possibility of doubt that his wife had accompanied the minister, Mr. Browne immediately departed for Belfast. He failed in his mission, however, and has handed the matter over to the authorities.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

Admiralty, 18th September, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H.M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 3rd March, 1873, Asst-Payr C W Jago has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 19th September, 1884.

4th Hussars, The Appointment to a Lieutey of Gent Cadet H T Penwick, from the R Military College, in *Gazette* of 22nd Aug, is cancelled.

12th Lancers, Capt F Montagu has been seconded for service as a Probr for the Army Pay Dept.

19th Hussars, Major H W R Blackett retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

21st Hussars, Serg T H S Dauncey, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut vice C R Paynter, transferred to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Scots Guards, Lieut J B Stracey has been seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire R Major J R Gibbs retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L D, Lt-Sergt L V Orealock, from the Leicest Reg, to be Lieut vice S M Mason, appointed a Pro for the I S C.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Reg) Cap V R Rae has been seconded for service as a Pro for the Army Pay Dep.

The East Yorkshire Reg, S. Major H H Oddie retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut Col.

Lieut C G Carnegy, from the Worcester Regt, to be Lieut, vice C J Melliss, appointed a Probr for the I S C.

The Essex Regt, Sergt F R Drake, from the East Surrey Regt, to be Lieut, vice H S Fleming, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), Supnmy Lieut R de H Harton, who ceased to be a Probr for the I S C, to be Lieut, vice P B Warren, transferred to the King's Own L I (South Yorkshire Regt).

The Manchester Regt, Lieut E G Trevor, from the Welsh Regt, to be Lieut, vice R J G Utermarck, promoted.

The Highland L I, Lieut R T Crichton, from the Lincoln Regt, to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Lieut B D Haynes, from the R Warwick Regt, to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Lieut T C Ross, from the Manchester Regt, to be Lieut. on augmentation.

Lieut W Thorburn, from the Worcester Regt, to be Lieut, vice S Macdonald, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supnmy Lieut G V A Proby to be Lieut, vice E Peach, transferred to the Prince Albert's (Somerset L D).

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. The names of the undermentioned Lieuts, are as now described, and not as previously stated:—A Mattei; A Trapani; and A Samut.

Staff, Cap and B Major E A W S Groves, the Queen's Own (West Kent Regt), to be a Garrison Instr vice Hon Lieut Col T J R Mallock, retired.

Cap and B Major F G Slade, R A to be a Brigade for R A.

Army School, Insp. with the honorary and relative rank of Capt W Robinson has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

Medical Dep, Surg Major J d'Altera is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig Surg.

Army Pay Dep, Staff-Paym and Hon Major T Huddlestone to be Staff-Paymr, navigating lieutenant of H.M.S. Zephyr, died on Sunday night from the wound inflicted upon him by a shot from the Kinpai Fort in the Min River.

Staff-Paym, vice T Huddlestone, promoted.

Paymast and Hony Major C E Carey, to be Staff-Paymr, vice W B Davis, retired.

MEMORANDA.

Major J H Tarleton, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

To be Hony Major on retirement Dy-Comssy and Hony Cap John Lyons, Bo Estabt.

To be Hony Capt on retirement Asst-Comssy and Hony Lieut M Corkery, Bo Estabt.

To be Hony Capts Asst-Comsries and Hony Lieuts Patrick Carr and J H Sharpe, Bl Estabt. Dy-Comssy and Hony Lieut A Forsyth, Bl Estabt.

To be Hony Lieuts, Deputy-Assist Comsies T O'Brien, T D Bond, R Chalmers, J H Quilter, B Estabt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Genl C T Chamberlain, C B, and Lieut-Genl Sir S J Browne, V C, K C B, K C S I, Bengal.

To be General—Lieut-Genl W T Hughes, C B, Bengal.

To be Lieut Genls.—Major-Genl C T Aitchison, C B, Bombay.

Major-Genl Sir C H Brownlow, C K P, Bengal.

To be Maj-Genls.—Col W R Houghton, Bombay and Col L W Buck, Madras.

To be Genl on the Retired List.—Lieut-Genl R Hamilton, C B, Madras.

To be Lieut-Genls on the Unemployed Supnmy List.—Maj-Genl W S Simpson, Madras; Maj-Genl Sir R J Meade, K C S I, C I E, Bengal; Maj-Genl J M Macgregor, Madras; Major-Gen G Holroyd, Bengal Major-Gen J R Mahaffin; Bengal Major-Gen F J B Priestley, Madras; Maj-Gen F P Lavard, Bengal Major-Gen A Cooper, Madras; Major-Gen A Howlett, C B Madras; and Major-Gen G S A Anderson, Bombay.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be Major-Generals.—Col W B Butler-Shawe B Inf and Col C R Blair, B Inf.

To be General on the Unemployed Supnmy List.—Lieut-Genl A R Manson, Bom Inf.

To be Lieut-Generals on the Unemployed Supnmy List.—Major-Gen W Q Fogson, B Inf and Major-Gen F W Baugh, B Inf.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut T Dawson, 4th B Royal Irish Regt, to be Lieut.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER AND MR. F. HARRISON ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER writes from the Athenæum Club, under date September 8, in disproof of the following gravely compromising statement made by Mr. F. Harrison in a recent anniversary address on Comte:—

MR. HERBERT SPENCER, who had written a book [illegible] was himself in all essentials his unconscious imitator; "Synthetic Philosophy" being nothing but an attempt to play a new tune upon Comte's instruments. All the *ideas-meres*, as the French said, of the synthetic philosophy were those of the Positive Philosophy. Had there been no Comte, assuredly there would have been no Spencer.

As Mr. Spencer has recently been passing a very outspoken judgment on the absurdities of the Comtean religion, he feels that this passage implies that he has been ridiculing a man to whom he is deeply indebted. Accordingly, he must clear himself from this aspersion. "Three distinct origins," he says, "have been assigned for the Synthetic Philosophy":—

The current belief is that I have simply accepted Mr. Darwin's doctrine, and occupied myself in giving to it a wider extension; the truth being that the essential principles of the Synthetic Philosophy were set forth by me in two essays on "Progress: Its Law and Cause," and on "The Ultimate Laws of Psychology," published respectively in the *Westminster Review* and the *National Review*" (not the periodical now bearing that title), in April and October, 1857, more than two years before the publication of "The Origin of Species." Another source was not very long since alleged by the Rev. Thomas Mozley, in his "Reminiscences, &c.," when giving an account of the influence exercised over him by my father, of whom he was a pupil, he described himself as deriving from my father certain ideas which led him to think out a philosophy of like general nature with that set forth by me; but when, after enumerating the cardinal ideas of the Synthetic Philosophy, I requested him to point out any one of them which was contained in his own "elder philosophy," as he called it, he did not do so, and said all he meant by "family likeness" was such family likeness as might be alleged between "Cardinal Newman's view and his brother Frank's." (See *Athenæum*, July 22, 1882.) And now comes Mr. Harrison, repeating the assertion made twenty years ago, and then refuted by me, that I am indebted to Comte—nay, that I owe to him "all the *ideas-meres*" of the Synthetic Philosophy. These three different beliefs concerning its origin go a long way towards destroying one another. Each, by implication contradicting the other two, is itself contradicted by them; and being thus severally discredited they might, perhaps, safely be left as they stand.

But readers of Mr. Harrison's address probably not resting content with this Mr. Spencer deals with his statement directly:—

In the first sentence he refers to a brochure entitled, "The Classification of the Sciences," to which are added Reasons for Dissenting from the Philosophy of M. Comte," originally published in March, 1864. In this I have set down not such "divergencies" as might consist with partial acceptance, which Mr. Harrison's statement may lead readers to suppose; but I have given "reasons for dissenting from" and rejecting Comte's philosophy altogether. I have enumerated six cardinal propositions essentially characterizing the Positive Philosophy, and have set against them six counter-propositions which I hold. I have then gone on to say:—"Leaving out of his 'exposition' those pre-established general doctrines which are the common property of modern thinkers, these are the general doctrines which remain—these are the doctrines which fundamentally distinguish his system. From every one of them I dissent. To each proposition I oppose either a widely different proposition or a direct negation; and I not only do it now, but have done it from the time when I became acquainted with his writings. The rejection of his cardinal principles should, I think, alone suffice; but there are sundry other views of his, some of them largely characterizing his system, which I equally reject." And I have thereupon contrasted four other general views of Comte with the opposite views held by me.

The main purpose of Mr. Spencer's letter, however, is not to point out these facts, but to make public the judgment given on the question at issue by the earliest and most distinguished of M. Comte's English adherents, Mr. John Stuart Mill. To explain how it came to be given Mr. Spencer reproduces a letter written by him to Mr. Mill on July 29, 1865, which itself contains evidence clearly disproving Mr. Harrison's assertion. Here is part of it:—

In the essays on "Progress: Its Law and Cause," and on "Transcendental Physiology," which I believe you have read, are the rudiments of certain general principles, which at the time they were first enunciated I had no intention of developing further. But more recently these general principles, uniting with certain others whose connection with them I did not before recognize, have evolved into a form far higher than I had ever anticipated; and I now find that the various special ideas which I had designed hereafter to publish on certain divisions of biology, psychology, and sociology have fallen into their places as parts of the general body of doctrine thus originating. Having intended to continue occupying myself, as hitherto, in writing essays and books embodying these various special ideas, I have become still more anxious to devote my energies to the exposition of these larger views which include them, and, as I think, reduce all the higher sciences to a rational form.

Has Mr. Harrison any doubt concerning the truth of these statements? Mr. Spencer asks. If so, he may easily verify them:—

If he will turn to the second or constructive division of "First Principles," he will find that Chap. XV. embodies the argument contained in the "Rationale of Positive Philosophy," as Comte called it, and incorporates all the illustrative examples along with additional ones; and in Chap. XX. he will find the second half of that essay reproduced with all its illustrations and with further elaborations. Similarly, two fundamental principles set forth in the essay originally published under the title, "The Ultimate Laws of Psychology" (but republished in the third volume of my Essays, etc., under the title "Transcendental Physiology"), he will find are severally developed in Chapters XIV. and XIX.; where, again, the original illustrations will be found joined with numerous others accompanying a much wider extension of those principles. In these two chapters, with the first chapter of "Biology," I cover the *idees-meres* of the Synthetic Philosophy; and the task before him is to affiliate these ideas, if he can, upon the ideas contained in Positive Philosophy.

Mr. Spencer now comes to the opinion expressed by Mr. Mill:—

"Blackheath, April 3, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—I am fortunately able to send you the letter you want. No Englishman, who has read both you and Comte, can suppose that you have derived much from him. No thinker's conclusions bear more completely the marks of having arrived at by the progressive development of his own original conceptions; while, if there is any previous thinker to whom you owe much, it is evidently (as you yourself say) Sir W. Hamilton. But the opinions in which you agree with Comte and which, as you truly observe, are in no way peculiar to him, are exactly those which would make French writers class you with him; because to them, Comte and his followers are the only thinkers who represent opposition to their muddy metaphysics."

To this, says Mr. Spencer, I may fitly add a passage contained in Mr. Mill's work, "Auguste Comte and Positivism," issued a year later, in which, distinguishing between that part of the Positive Philosophy which belongs to Comte and that which "is the common inheritance of thinker," he says (p. 5):—"Mr. Spencer rejects nearly all which properly belongs to Mr. Comte, and in his abridged mode of statement does scanty justice to what he rejects."

Mr. Spencer concludes as follows:—

Now, considering that Mr. Mill was a profound admirer of Mr. Comte, kept up a correspondence with him, and raised funds to support him, and considering that when the above letter was written I knew Mr. Mill personally only by having two years at the India House, and was an antagonist of Comtean views, which he accepted, and had publicly combated one of his views, it is manifest that any bias I may be supposed to have was against me rather than for me. Such being the case, most persons will, I think, regard his voluntarily given opinion as decisive.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

Mr. Frederic Harrison replies this morning at considerable length to Mr. Herbert Spencer's letter. With regard to Mr. Spencer's relation to Comte—

Let me say that I do not charge Mr. Spencer with borrowing special doctrines: I spoke of him as "the unconscious imitator of Comte." It is not a case of deriving particular opinions, but adopting the aim, method, and plan of his entire philosophy, as I called them, the *ideas meres*. I said, "he played a new tune in Comte's instrument." The doctrine often officers; the imitation remains. The tune is new; the instrument the same. In so saying, I imply anything derogatory to Mr. Spencer. If there had been no Descartes here would have been no Spinoza. If there had been no Kant there would have been no Hegel. Yet Spinoza and Hegel are highly original thinkers. And in the same way, I say, had there been no Comte there would have been no Spencer.

So far as I know there have been since Hegel but two systems which array the whole field of human knowledge on one continuous theory—that of Comte and that of Spencer. Their two schemes differ essentially from all preceding schemes of philosophy whatever. But the aim, the method, the ground-plan of both are practically the same. The aim is the amalgamation of science philosophy, and religion into a coherent body of doctrine applying to thought and life in their entirety. The method is the transformation of science into philosophy, so as to bring all the sciences—physical, social, and moral—under a uniform logic. The ground-plan is the treatment of the sciences in a given order and with a given scheme of concatenation. These governing features are of such supreme importance in any system of philosophy that, if two minds agree in them, however widely they differ in the mode of working them out, the later thinker would be the conscious or "unconscious imitator" of the earlier.

Mr. Harrison then proceeds to show by a comparison of the two systems that "the aim, the method, the ground-plan of both are practically the same. He concludes that Mr. Spencer has not rejected many doctrines of Comte, and professes to reject many more, though he is himself a highly original thinker still the profound point of agreement set forth in the essay on "Progress" is that "in the sixty points of disagreement, and they constitute him an 'unconscious imitator' of Comte."

It may be asked how the "unconscious imitator" he himself tells us that he knows Comte only by hearsay. Exactly. His own long friendship and intellectual converse with George Lawes and George Eliot, both saturated as they were with Comte (Lewes's book on Comte appeared in 1858, are quite enough to explain Mr. Spencer's unconscious imitation of his own master. Comte, in his own absolute originality. Original he is; but the genius of the Philosophy of which he still thinks himself the sole author he derived "by hearsay" from Comte.

Mr. Spencer now "[illegible] with the appeal to authority:—

The testimony of Mr. Mill is important, so far as it goes; but it is dated April, 1861. Now at that date but a very small portion of "Synthetic Philosophy" had appeared. One volume only, and parts of another, were then published. The system now consists of eight principal volumes; and the larger part of the "Biology," the "Psychology," the "Sociology," and the Ethics, were all subsequent to the date of Mr. Mill's letter, and his essays on Comte. I must, therefore, decline to accept Mr. Mill's judgment about works which had not at the time of it appeared; besides that, I am old enough to read between the lines of testimonial letters addressed to authors in person. But since Mr. Spencer appeals to authority, there is an authority on this question, even higher than Mr. Mill's, and far more decisive; for it is found in an elaborate judgment in a mature philosophic work. I refer to the last chapter of the second volume of Mr. George Lewes's "History of Philosophy," in the edition of 1870. Mr. Lewes was the life-long friend and fellow worker of Mr. Spencer's pet devoted admirer, for he says of him, "It is questionable if any thinker of finer calibre has appeared in our country." Yet this is the judgment of Mr. Spencer's admiring friend:—"He alone of British thinkers has organized a system of philosophy. Seeing that he adopts the positive method, is thoroughly imbued with the positive spirit, and constructs his system solely out of the Positive sciences, one cannot, but raise the question—What is his relation to the Positive Philosophy?

Mr. Spencer may impress on its details important changes, but he will no more disturb the integrity of the Positive Philosophy than Schwann by his cell theory, or Dubois-Raymond by his discovery of the muscular current disturbed the integrity of Biology. Comte was the first to create that Philosophy, as Bichat created Biology. Successors may gradually displace many of the provisional ideas out of which these creations were formed, but the method and the general structure will remain unalterable. Mr. Spencer is unequivocally a Positive Philosopher, however he may repudiate being considered a disciple of Comte. His object is that of the Positive Philosophy—namely, the organization into a harmonious doctrine of all the highest generalizations of science by the application of the Positive method."

"This is no question of plagiarism," Mr. Harrison concludes, "but of one philosopher original and profound thinker as he is) adopting the mental impulsion of another philosopher. Till Mr. Spencer knows Comte otherwise than "by hearsay" he can hardly judge himself how truly his own new tune is played on the old instrument."

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